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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Restraint at Gun's Muzzle
A Timely Reasonableness
The League Forces Force

¶ **Restraint**—Days agone, in the "wild and woolly West," ere law and order arrived to restrain the passions of men, it was customary, when play at the gaming table was high and methods were suspected, for players to unholster their six-shooters and lay them suggestively within reach. The custom had a certain restraining influence. It brought home to the players the possible penalty for violation of a code. It made "reaching for the gun" a fatal act—as dangerous for the reacher as for the intended target. And, in time, the very lawlessness of the method destroyed itself and made law and order imperative. This little fact-fable has its application to world conditions. In the game of power politics "reaching for the gun" is a tremendously dangerous proceeding. Its consequences to any nation that attempts it have become exceedingly problematical.

• **Trying to settle** injustices by physical force leads to but one sure outcome. The process is bound to result in further injustices somewhere, and the end is the defeat of force and the necessary adoption of law.

¶ **Nuremberg**—Eyes focus on the National Socialist Congress at Nuremberg. One of those "gun reaching" impulses is suggested. But it is checked and reason prevails over resentment. Reichsführer Hitler, conscious of a strong arms mobilization "on the table" and eyeing the stake of a possible pan-Germanized Sudeten area, grows ireful over a reported affront to a Sudeten deputy. He orders the discontinuance of negotiations between the Sudeten-Germans and the Czech Government. But later reason prevails and he orders the resumption of the talks. Some style this a "gesture" to convince the world of peaceful intentions. They remind listeners of Leader Hitler's recent words: "In you is represented the loftiest motto we know: 'God helps those who help themselves.'" But others point to Herr Hitler's reassurance that "no mother will be made to weep" because of his acts. They interpret this as a promise that Germany will refrain from military intervention in Czechoslovakia, depending upon efforts directed through the British to force the farthest possible concessions from the Czech Government. Meanwhile Sudeten-Germans are ordered to remain calm, restrained.

• Yes, the guns are on the table, but obviously there is a pacifying influence at work. Faced with the alternative of war's chaos, a higher desire gains adherents. It's motto seems to be: "Let's be reasonable."

¶ **Paris**—France, too, puts her "gun on the table," calling reservists to the colors to man the Maginot Line. But the act is persistently described as a mere precaution, and the sentiment persists that a peaceful solution of the European crisis is the logical expectation. However, a goodly share of French sentiment contends along with former Premier Blum, that the time for "pressure on Prague" is passed and the time for "adamantine admonitions to Adolf" is at hand.

¶ **London**—British Labor takes a hand in the foreign policy play. It demands that Parliament be summoned "tout de suite" to consider the European situation. Meanwhile the British press scores the London Times for its recent suggestion that the Sudeten area be restored to Germany. "Damaging indiscretion," "deplorable misrepresentation of British view," are some of the appelations. The Times, bearing its chagrin with traditional dignity, reminds its readers that its voice is not "official," that it merely presents one possible solution of the problem, and then proceeds to administer its august rebuke to the Sudetens for even temporarily suspending "a process which was designed to remedy major injustices."

• **In other words**, it's 'chust "noospaper talk!" That's a phrase, by the way, that well may be kept in mind these days, when the temptation to "balloon the dramatic" comes so persistently.

¶ **Geneva**—"What's going to happen to the League of Nations?" If you were asking Clearway today he would respond: "What happened to the forces of law and order in the early frontier days?" Forces which found restraint intolerable used what methods they could to evade the final reckoning, but the day came when the inevitable march of progress demanded law observance, and when that time arrived the resistance of aggressive gun men was but a puny effort compared to the righteous determination to establish law and order. So we think that on Sept. 12, when that question (in one form or another) comes before the League Council and Assembly, the conclusion awaiting recognition must be: When nations become so determined to have law and order that they are willing to subordinate selfish considerations to that end, then will a "league" arise more vigilant than the "Vigilantes," more courageous than the Crusaders, more just than Justinian—and it will prevail.

Lawyers Ask Publicity On U. S. Arms Exports

United States public has right to know specific details of shipments, Washington Chapter of Lawyers' Guild says—State Department policy assailed as inconsistent with statements.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — The American public is entitled to know in specific detail just what war supplies its arms and munitions makers are sending abroad—in some cases to nations threatening war or engaging in undeclared war.

That, in essence, is one of the contentions in a report issued today by the International Law Committee of the District of Columbia Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Taking sharp issue with the State Department, the Guild report returns to an attack today which its national body started as far back as May, and which has brought continued answer and countercharge from officials. The Guild maintains, in essence, that the State Department has misinterpreted the 1935 Neutrality Act, that it has reversed its former ban on munitions exports to Germany without good cause, and in the larger field, that through the Munitions Control Board it is refusing specific information on arms exports from American manufacturers, to which the public is entitled.

Though not specified by the report, the question of America's continued shipment of war supplies to Japan, are covered inferentially in the study.

The State Department, through the Munitions Control Board, now lists only aggregate amounts of such supplies sent to Japan. If the Guild had its way, the names of each manufacturer would be listed, together with the kinds and quantities of supplies shipped.

Firms that sell munitions abroad "must expect more extensive publicity," it argues, than ordinary firms. It charges that the State Department is not living up to earlier promises that such information would be available.

Back in December, 1936, the State Department, it is recalled, "gave a good deal of publicity to the licensing for export to the Spanish Republic of some secondhand civil airplanes." When the Guild Committee attempted to get detailed information on the exact materials shipped to Germany, according to the report, the request was refused. The refusal was made by Joseph C Green, Executive Secretary of the National Munitions Control Board. To support the charge of inconsistency the committee quotes testimony given by Mr. Green before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, indicating at that time that the requested information would be open to the public.

"They will be open to public inspection?" asked Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts.

"I assume they would be," Mr. Green replied according to the transcript. "Of course that would be a matter that the board would regu-

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Political Ties At Rockingham Track Charged

Thirty-two legislators declared holding jobs in report made by Congregational Council.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8—Political, civic and religious circles of New Hampshire were stirred today by charges, made by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches, that the Rockingham Park Race Track at Salem, N. H., had established friendly political connections by giving out jobs, passes, banqueting and other favors.

Many of the statements, made in the Council's magazine after a six-month investigation, were admitted by racing officials to be true, but the general implication that the track had improperly obtained political influence was denied.

That the report will be much discussed throughout the State was evident from the fact that copies were distributed yesterday at an Institute of Congregational Pastors at Geneva Point, Lake Winnipesaukee.

Even More Matter

The Rev. E. L. Converse, Executive Secretary of the Christian Civic League, successor to the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, said that his organization had "even more matter against the race track" than that published in the Church Council's 38-page report.

The principal charges contained in the document, which was signed by Harold O. Hatcher of New York City, regular investigator for the Council, were:

That 32 members of the State Legislature, the Clerks of the Senate and House, the Chairman of the Salem Board of Selectmen, and the brother of Gov. Francis P. Murphy were listed as track employees in 1937.

That all members of the Legislature receive free passes to the track and several have box seats.

That the State Racing Commission "is more active in protecting the track than in protecting the public," one of its three members being a former State Senator who actively supported racing legislation and the other two being at times counsel for the New Hampshire Breeders' Association.

Shalleck an Organizer

That Joseph Shalleck, New York attorney associated with James J. Hines, Tammany District leader, now on trial in Disrict Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's racketeering purge of New York City, was one of the organizers of the Park and at one time President of the owning corporation.

That the track deposited some of its funds in the Nashua Trust Company, of Nashua, N. H., of which Governor Murphy is vice-president and a director, and that one of the bank's employees was sent to the State Penitentiary for gambling at the track with $100,000 of the bank's funds.

That the track is patronized mostly by the poor, as a result of which one

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Leaders at Labor Conference

Wide World

Vicente Lombardo Toledano
Head of Confederation of Mexican Workers.

Leon Jouhaux
French labor leader.

John L. Lewis
Head of the CIO, United States.

Hitler Orders Sudetens To Resume Talks?

Negotiations with Czechs over autonomy issue to be renewed, shift in policy indicates.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, who yesterday ordered Sudeten Germans to discontinue their negotiations for self-rule with the Czechoslovak Government, is understood to have today instructed the minority leaders to resume the talks.

The reason for this change, it was said, was the desire of the Chancellor and self-styled protector of Sudeten Germans to convince the world he was leaving nothing undone to find a peaceful solution to the Czech-German crisis.

Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, returned to Nuremberg this morning after a hurried overnight journey to Czechoslovakia, which he took at Herr Hitler's behest.

An informed source said the Sudeten Führer ordered his followers to remain calm and refrain from intensifying the conflict while his negotiations with Herr Hitler, and Herr Hitler's with Britain, are in progress.

Herr Henlein hastened home after receiving reports that the "horse-whipping" of a Sudeten Deputy by a Czech policeman in a border town had caused a rupture of the Sudeten-Prague Government negotiations. Herr Henlein told his followers to reopen those negotiations, informed persons said.

Summary of Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8—Though the National Socialist Party rally is now in full swing here developments in the Czech-Sudeten German issue occupy both official and private discussions.

These negotiations, which it now is reported will be resumed, appeared to have been far advanced. In fact reports from a number of different circles before their interruption yesterday indicated that an agreement was nearing realization.

As far as the negotiations are concerned the results hitherto may be summarized thus: The Czechs have conceded the Sudeten Germans' demands regarding equal status and the German language, that the Sudeten Germans should get a substantial loan to relieve economic distress in their area and that nationality laws would be incorporated in the Constitution.

But such concessions, according to present Reich opinion, are only half measures which cannot bring permanent satisfaction, and, further, these concessions are merely intended to "throw dust in the eyes of the outside world" since the final decision on all issues will still lie with Prague.

The word "concession" is one which neither the Reich Germans nor the Sudeten Germans hear gladly unless the concessions are expected from the other side. This is easily understood if one considers the Reich's position at the moment. It has a large army on maneuvers, that is, mobilized, and appears to be more and more convinced that England—which it does not want to see involved in this Czech-Sudeten German issue—will not raise a finger to help the Czechs in a last resort.

The London Times editorial of yesterday, urging the "return" of the Sudeten areas to Germany, is naturally praised here as indicating the only possible permanent way out of the conflict. It is also cynically quoted by many at Nuremberg as another proof that England will only fight where it considers its own immediate interests are involved. The Times article, to the National Socialist view, obviously supports their theory that race is the fundamental basis in state existence.

Czechs to investigate police action: Page 4.

Earle Wins Court Test; Sharp Rift Marks Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8—The fight between Democrats and Republicans over the inquiry into charges against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 members of his Administration today had been transferred from the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth to the House Committee named by the extraordinary session of the Legislature to conduct the investigation.

Backed by a Supreme Court order giving the Committee access to evidence gathered by Carl B. Shelley, District Attorney of Dauphin County, for submission to the grand jury, the Committee got down to work last night, with a jam between the Democratic majority and Republican minority developing immediately.

The minority held that the Committee had been set up for the sole purpose of exposing the evidence to light, instead of having it presented behind the closed doors of the Dauphin County Grand Jury, whereas the Democratic members insisted on secret session.

Shelley Is Called

Mr. Shelley, who was called by the Committee, offered to read into the record every document in his possession if the investigation was open.

"You wanted this evidence in the open, and you are going to get it in the open," he told the committee.

Mr. Shelley then produced two documents, saying he was going to identify them and offer them into the record, but Abram Salsburg, Committee Counsel, objected. Mr. Shelley countered with the declaration that the Democratic majority in the Legislature wanted the public to get the evidence.

"The public is going to get it," he declared.

Mr. Shelley then asked the official stenographer to mark the papers and have them submitted. One of them concerned "kick-backs" which, it was charged, had been received from truck companies on vehicles sold to the State. These papers, Mr. Shelley said, had been turned over to him by Charles J. Margiotti, author of many of the most serious charges against the Earle Administration and whom the Governor ousted as State Attorney General because he refused to reveal evidence supporting his charges.

The action of the Supreme Court in upholding the competency of the Legislative Committee to conduct the investigation represents a distinct victory for Governor Earle, who has been fighting the Dauphin County Grand Jury inquiry. The court, which is Republican by 6 to 1, delayed ruling, however, on the constitutionality of the acts of the special session. These measures were rushed through the legislative mill and signed by the Governor within five days.

Inquiry is Speeded

As soon as the court order was handed down, the Legislative Committee, headed by Representative Herbert B. Cohen, at once issued a subpoena for Mr. Shelley and began preparations for examination of the records, letters and documents the Dauphin County District Attorney had accumulated during the four months of his investigation. Another subpoena was issued for Mr. Margiotti.

Mr. Cohen characterized the court order as maintaining "the integrity and distinctiveness" of the three-branch system of Government, refusing to allow one to infringe upon the other.

Briefly, the court order releases the evidence to the Legislative Committee which Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, of the Berks County Court, had impounded. Judge Schaeffer, the Court ruled, had, in his action, exceeded his authority.

New Labor Group In Latin America To Combat Strife

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8 (AP)—A new confederation of workers of Latin America, pledged to combat fascism and war and to fight for the right of labor to organize, strike, and bargain collectively, was formed yesterday at a meeting of representatives of 13 Latin-American countries.

The new group, which will have headquarters in Mexico City, voted to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Officers will be elected today.

Countries represented in formation of the group were Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Peru.

The Confederation plans to operate in more than a score of South and Central American countries.

The new group was formed among delegates to the Latin American Labor Congress, which adopted a declaration of principles opposing fascism and war and cheered a report of the tieing up at Baltimore, Md., of a munitions ship bound for insurgent Spain.

The declaration urged "substitution of a regimen of justice based on the abolition of exploitation of man by man" for "the social regemin which at present prevails in the greater part of the countries of the earth."

It said further, "We declare for the solidarity of all the peoples of the world and for steadfast opposition to armed aggression as an instrument for solving international conflicts, and we condemn war of conquest as contrary to the interests of civilization."

The Congress urged an end of "semifeudalism which characterizes" some Latin American countries.

Strike Bill to Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Senate has approved President Cardenas' civil service bill giving Federal employees the right to strike. The measure now goes to the President for his signature. It grants Government employees labor organization privileges enjoyed by workers in private industry.

League of Nations Opening; Geneva 'Peace Bloc' Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 8—The question "What is going to happen to the League of Nations?" is being asked by most of the delegates already assembling in Geneva for the forthcoming sessions of the League Council and Assembly.

The Council's sessions begin tomorrow, while the Assembly meets on Sept. 12. A number of important subjects are down for discussion and decision, but the question of the League's fate takes precedence over all others.

This question of course will not be raised in any such direct form, either by the Council or the Assembly. But decisions made at Geneva during the next three weeks are likely to answer it, if the governments are not too completely preoccupied with the critical situation in Europe to devote some attention to the matter.

There are three possibilities:

1. The League can be left as it is, to drift along, losing members and influence.
2. Steps can be initiated to reform the League Covenant, removing the coercive clauses and abandoning the Geneva conception of collective security.
3. The way can be cleared to convert the League into a virtual alliance, a "Peace Bloc" headed by Great Britain, France, and Soviet Russia, prepared to move decisively against further unprovoked aggression in Europe.

Judging by present indications, the choice lies between the first and the third alternatives; there seems little likelihood that any steps will be taken at this time to reform the League Covenant.

Anglo-French Attitude

The fate of the League seems to depend upon the attitude of the present leading statesmen of Great Britain and France, and their estimate of the League's usefulness to Anglo-French policy. The decision seems to rest with them whether to continue to let the League "wither away," as it has been doing for two years, or to put new force into the Covenant.

Some observers are convinced that Anglo-French statesmen already have taken measures to create a Geneva "Peace Bloc," and the trend of their activities will become apparent during the forthcoming sessions of the League. These observers interpret the reported withdrawal of Poland's candidature for a semi-permanent seat on the League Coun-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Intimate Message From the Country

Seattle's New Deal Is a Revolt Against Labor Control and Puts Youth in the Saddle in City Hall

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Seattle, Wash., September, 1938

There is a New Deal in Seattle, and it has nothing to do with President Roosevelt and the Federal Government. It results from the election, last winter, of Mayor Arthur B. Langlie, who campaigned against AFL and CIO candidates and won over their combined vote.

Seattle is about the most extensively unionized city in the United States. It has suffered under a labor dictatorship, dominated by Dave Beck, the AFL leader, who is credited with controlling the last mayor, John F. Dore. And it had enough. So when labor's ranks were divided, the aroused bystanders rose in their might and put Arthur Langlie in the City Hall.

Perhaps the most interesting two hours I spent in Seattle were passed in a far-ranging talk with Mayor Langlie. The new executive has never identified himself under a political banner, takes a mid-road position, and seems pretty close to the moderately progressive younger men in the Republican Party. As and if he goes on up the ladder he will be in the list of youthful GOP eligibles.

He is soft-spoken most of the time, and one eyebrow cocks above the other in a pleasant, quizzical smile. He is about as clean-cut a young Mayor as you would find from one end of the continent to the other. And his candor in discussing his problems with a strange reporter was as disarming as it was interesting.

First, however, it is important to realize that the most significant thing about Seattle's New Deal is the mere fact of Arthur Langlie's election. That success put new heart into a community that had taken a protracted beating from labor dictatorship. A sweep of enthusiasm went across the city—across those large sections which had wished a plague on both AFL and CIO houses. Perhaps, too, some of the department store clerks and office girls who had been forced to join the Teamster's Union were glad too; perhaps workers who resented big initiation fees, fat dues, and frequent strikes in somebody else's behalf, welcomed the advent of a neutral administration.

Well, Seattle Takes Heart

Anyway, Seattle in general took new heart, and the labor hierarchy—temporarily, at least—pulled in its horns. Those sectors of business which had been using the power of Dave Beck to facilitate their own monopolies or competitive advantages, may have taken a little heart. Here is a concrete illustration:

Before the Langlie election, some of the corner grocery stores, the little independents where the owner would deliver the orders himself generally by hand, were threatened with expensive unionization. It was suspected that some of the chain stores may have urged the Beck organizers to go after their corner-store competition. That is the way the racket worked all too often. Big stores, threatened with unionization, said: "All right, we'll sign a union contract if you'll close in on the little fellows, too." And sometimes the closing-in process put the little fellows out of business while the big fellows were able to keep right on.

Well, before the election the little grocery stores were theatened. Mayor Langlie had met one of their spokesmen just before we talked with him, and he said that the man said: "You know, it's a funny thing about that union threat—we haven't heard a word about it since your election." It is to be suspected that not only did the union organizers themselves become more circumspect, but the big commercial interests who had been using the unions to curb their competition may have seen a bit of light, too.

Mayor Langlie is first tackling Seattle's financial problem. When he took office, $6,000,000 in frozen warrants issued by the city were outstanding. They included pay to employees, and other obligations. The city's annual deficit was $1,660,000 and the accumulated deficit $4,000,000. To get out from under this load, the Mayor has a three-part financial program. He is seeking to get a larger share of Seattle's contributions to the state back for Seattle use, co-operating with other cities in Washington toward that end; he is putting into effect budget economies to effect substantial savings; he is seeking new revenues from increased water rates and other sources.

Problem a Difficult One

His fiscal problem in better shape, and various other important details in train of settlement, the Mayor must look forward to a grave and difficult problem: law enforcement and the police department. Largely due to Mr. Langlie's own efforts when a reforming member of the City Council, the Chief of Police cannot be removed except by the Mayor and six members of the nine-member Council.

Naturally, he would like to put in his own Chief, invigorate the whole police force with recruits from among university graduates and other trained men, and start to clean-up Seattle. But the Mayor does not control the City Council, and he sees little likelihood of a six-vote support on such a controversial problem. His police dilemma—which in some sense is the basis of democratic government in the city—still lies challengingly ahead.

Mid-road Seattle is genuinely proud of its young mayor. He pledges labor a fair deal too, based on the interests of the whole community. In his big, echoing office—with a couple of very young secretaries in the outer rooms—Arthur Langlie doesn't look much like an American Mayor. The Mayor and his two secretaries average about 140-150 pounds in weight. That must be a record for City Halls of the United States. Maybe it's a symbol of lean and honest government, and above all, it ought to symbolize keen-eyed alertness, for that's what Mayor Langlie knows he will need above all.

Erwin D. Canham

British Debt at New High

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Britain's national debt was revealed yesterday to have passed the £8,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history.

A Government white paper showed the total debt outstanding March 31 was £8,026,143,422, an increase of £228,913,878 over a year ago.

Since 1919, Britain's debt had fluctuated around £7,000,000,000, but rearmament expanded Government expenditures.

The British national debt of about $40,000,000,000 is now somewhat higher than that of the United States, which, after new September financing measures, will total $38,328,000,000. In 1937 the national debts of both countries were at approximately the same level. However, the official national debt figure of the United States does not include various municipal and State debts, which, if added, would increase the United States total to a figure about 38 per cent above Great Britain's.

The official national debt figures of both countries on a per capita basis are approximately $280 in the United States, and $870 in Great Britain.

The United States' new financing: Financial Page.

Carrying the Mail in Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—A safe driving campaign among the Federal Government's 18,000 mail truck drivers has materially lowered the accident rate in the postal service, Post-Office Department officials said today.

The campaign, begun several years ago, is to be intensified by the distribution of safety pamphlets, giving instructions to all mail truck drivers on safe driving methods. Postmasters throughout the country are being asked to place these personally in the hands of drivers.

"Safety is a vital factor in our everyday life, and the operators of mail trucks are particularly in the public eye," says the pamphlet. "Thoughtfulness and courtesy on your part will reflect creditably to you and this service."

Post-office officials refused to release figures on mail truck accident rates, but said a marked reduction has taken place.

Mexican Oil Firms Must Pay Penalties

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Supreme Court ruled Sept. 6 that 17 British and American oil companies whose properties were expropriated March 18 must pay "discharge" wages to former workers, estimated to total 140,000,000 pesos ($28,000,000).

Just before expropriation the Labor Board declared the oil companies had broken labor contracts with their employees. The law requires payment of three months' wages plus 20 days' pay for each year of service for each worker when a contract is broken.

The Labor Board also informed the companies they must pay the remaining 25 per cent of wages to workers during a 12-day strike in May, 1937, or their property would be embargoed.

An oil company executive explained the threatened embargo apparently meant the Government planned to deduct the wages from whatever valuation is placed on the oil properties.

60,000 Line Route Of Parade of GAR

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Three dozen soldiers marched 15 blocks in the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic here Sept. 7.

A crowd of 60,000 lining the parade route broke periodically into cheers. But most of the time the onlookers applauded with respectful handclaps as the fragment of a once vast army passed by.

Automobiles carried 112 other veterans.

Mrs. Edwina P. Trigg of Kansas City, Mo., was elected National President of the Ladies of the GAR, succeeding Mrs. Orpha M. Whitaker of Camden, N. J.

Pittsburgh, Pa., was chosen as the site of the 1939 encampment.

The final GAR duty before adjournment was the election of officers.

Candidates to succeed Dr. O. H. Mennet, of Los Angeles, were Robert M. Rownd, of Ripley, N. J., and Henry Held, of West Allis, Wis.

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From Vermont?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A well-dressed middle-aged couple stepped from an automobile bearing New England license plates.

They stood gazing in admiration at a big white building, then halted a passerby and asked:

"Pardon me, could you tell us what that building is?"

The passerby stared in astonishment.

"That building?"

"Yes, please."

"That, sir, is the Capitol of the United States."

In the Boston Section:

Graves case postponed until after primaries.

Boston Harbor sewage hearing opens.

WPA workers fill city laborers' jobs.

Payment of automobile excise tax bills to be enforced.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

French Labor Unions Aid Daladier on Defense Plans

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—France's powerful General Confederation of Labor, representing 5,000,000 workers, issued a communique yesterday indicating that it will co-operate in strengthening national defense.

The organization had previously opposed the moves of Premier Edouard Daladier to modify the application of the 40-hour week. The communique, however, showed a willingness to favor longer hours in view of the threatening international situation.

The Government and the Confederation agreed that the workers would "furnish practical suggestions, which may be accepted, rapidly to increase production" for the nation's fighting forces, the communique said.

Marseille dock workers submitted peacefully to a decree handing the port over to a Military Committee.

Paris Still Hopeful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 8—Although more French reservists have been called to the colors to complete the manning of the Maginot Line, confidence still prevails here that a peaceful solution of the Central European crisis is probable.

Public opinion in France remains calm and undisturbed, but the departure of additional conscripts for the frontier has begun to bring home to the population more directly the seriousness of the situation. There has been no mobilization of even a single class as a whole, but large numbers of machine gunners and artillery men today have been added to the troops being sent to the frontier.

In some quarters a warning is also sounded against the danger of pushing the Czech Government too far along the path of concession to the Sudeten Germans. There is a general agreement, voiced in particular by Former Premier Léon Blum, that for France and Britain to put any more pressure on Prague would be to invite a revolt on the part of other Czech parties. The time has now come, M. Blum concludes, for Paris to bring pressure to bear on London, and for London to talk plainly to Herr Hitler—if peace is to be preserved.

A very significant development of the last few days is the appearance of two distinct trends, which cut sharply across party lines. Several papers, including the organs of both Left and Right groups, are campaigning strongly against even the possibility of France going to war over the Czechoslovakian question. They urge the granting of the Sudeten German demands and even advocate a plebiscite if necessary.

Other papers, which are in the majority, point out that France must be ready and willing to fight now if Germany resorts to force against Czechoslovakia, because otherwise it will only have to fight a larger and stronger Germany a little later.

In official circles, however, hope still is maintained that the negotiations in Prague will lead to a peaceful settlement before long.

French Army Changes

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—The French Army strengthened its high command today with a rapid shift of ranking generals who are experts on the German frontier zone.

All officers assigned to the fortified area in northeastern France were ordered to take their posts "without delay."

Two changes involving members of the Superior War Council and nine in the Army General Staff were announced in the official Journal.

Gen. Desire Sivot, head of the Engineering Division of the War College, became Commandant of the Metz fortified zone.

Gen. Edouard Requin, Commander of the 20th Corps Area, which includes a major portion of the Maginot defense line opposite Germany, was promoted to the Superior War Council.

Gen. Louis Hubert, who had been Commander of the Metz fortified zone opposite the northernmost sector of the German border area, was given the 20th Corps Area with headquarters at Nancy.

A member of the Superior War Council, Gen. Jules Garchery, was made Inspector General of Infantry in addition to his other functions.

Allerton's OWN SKY LINE in NEW YORK

Here are the simple facts about Allerton Club Residences.

They provide, at extremely moderate cost, a smart address, a convenient mid-city location, the environment of congenial fellow guests, COMPLETE hotel service PLUS the extra facilities of a private club.

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Contrasts in Grape Cultivation

The Pictures Prove the Better Method

In the upper view Ralph French, Soil Conservationist, is shown reading the rain gauge at the Hammondsport Station, and in the background a vineyard planted on the contour plan. The lower view shows the result of up and down hill cultivation, without using a cover crop.

Soil Conservation Plan Safeguards N. Y. Vineyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.—Famed for many years for the excellence of its grapes, the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York is in the midst of change that may determine whether vineyards are to be abandoned wholesale or whether vineyardists can look forward to an even more prosperous future.

Soil erosion experiments underway here on Lake Keuka have shown that the red Catawba, the Delaware, the purple Concord and other varieties that appear on the tables in countless American homes can be grown indefinitely on the steep sunny lake slopes if the vineyardists follow a few simple rules designed to prevent soil washing.

Erosion has been severe in the vineyards for several reasons. Nearly all of the early growers set their vineyards without regard to the contour; many were laid out straight up and down the slopes because it seemed the easiest way to set and stake the vines, and because soil erosion was an unknown quantity. The growers also kept the ground between the rows continually cultivated. As a result the thin layer of topsoil had no protection from rains.

Until the early part of the present century, the fertile soils and the tempering lake climate brought high yields of grapes of the finest quality. But in the last quarter of a century, the picture has begun to change. The rains have carried too much topsoil down the vine rows and dumped it into the blue-green waters of the lakes. In many of the steeper sections, raw gullies, rotting posts, sagging vines, neglected vines, and an unkempt growth of brambles, sumac, and weeds tell how growers have abandoned their lands because the profit went out of grape growing when the fertile topsoil disappeared.

As yet only a small proportion of the vineyards have been completely abandoned. But a survey of the fruit land in the lake districts by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveals that about 60 per cent of the hillside vineyards are seriously affected by erosion. Miniature deltas of topsoil extending out into the lake at the bottom of large gullies are mute evidence of the destruction.

At the Hammondsport Experiment Station of the Soil Conservation Service, experiments have shown vineyardists of the Lake Keuka region that there is no necessity for surrendering their vineyards to the forces of erosion. Simple conservation practices can extend the average life of the vineyards far beyond the usual 30 to 40 years.

The technicians at the station say that there isn't any need to haul soil washed downhill back up the hill again. You just have to stop it from washing downhill in the first place and the easy way to do that is to plant all new vineyards across the slope, following the level or "contour" of the hill itself instead of planting them up and down hill. Each grape row across the slope forms a ridge several inches or more high that acts as a miniature dam. These dams hold the water so that it can sink into the soil and provide moisture for the vines.

It is obvious that thousands of acres of old style vineyards cannot be torn up and planted across the slope as the new ones should be planted. New experiments hope to find the answer to this problem. Using ordinary farm crops like clover, rye or millet, the grower may be able to keep his soil protected under a heavy hat of vegetation for part of the year and then plow down the crop to further enrich the soil.

Plan to Raze 'El' In New York City In Final Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Increased revenue by the City Administration versus public convenience will be debated before the Transit Commission here tomorrow when the final hearing on the proposal to raze the Sixth Avenue elevated line will be held. The Board of Estimate is now lined up with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for the tearing down of the structure, as an obstruction to traffic.

Lined up in opposition to demolition of the "El" are the Manhattan Railway Corporation, owner of the elevated lines, many residents of the Bronx, and the Transport Workers' Union. The latter is now carrying on an active campaign among traction workers, stressing that all those employed on the overhead line will lose their jobs if the La Guardia plan goes through. As a last resort, the union urges that the line be continued in operation at least until the new Sixth Avenue subway is completed.

That the razing of the line would be a great financial benefit to the administration and its successors is admitted on all sides. Real estate experts have estimated that a boost of $275,000,000 in the assessable value of real estate along the Sixth Avenue "El" might be expected within 10 years after its razing. They place this assessable value, with the line removed, at $509,000,000.

CIO Union Supports Roosevelt for 1940

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America of the CIO indorsed President Roosevelt for a third term at its annual convention Sept. 7 and called for union between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution on the President, adopted unanimously by 140 handclapping, shouting delegates, said Mr. Roosevelt "for the last six years has at all times championed the cause of organized labor." It charged that "reactionary forces" were spreading "propaganda" against a third term for the President.

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German Spokesman Finds Fault With U. S. Constitution

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Constitution of the United States was deprecated as a damaged product last night by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the foreign department of the National Socialist Party, in an address before the party's annual congress.

Dr. Rosenberg, Chancellor Hitler's exponent of the National Socialist Weltanschauung, or world philosophy, discoursed at length on the "failures" of democracy and its "inevitable supercession" by National Socialism.

Denying that any progress has been due to liberalism in the last 150 years, Dr. Rosenberg said:

"What was to be understood as a magnanimous production by Washington, the United States Constitution, was already disfigured by phraseology inspired by the so-called rights of man ideas of the French Revolution."

Still worse, according to Dr. Rosenberg, is British democracy, which he said is "Jew-ridden" and bent on imperialistic conquest.

NLRB Told of Bribe By Movie Producer

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charges were made before the National Labor Relations Board Sept. 7 by Jeff Kibre, chairman of a film technicians' committee, that Joseph M. Schenck, President of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Inc., paid a $100,000 bribe to a union official to prevent 12,000 movie employees from organizing for collective bargaining under the Wagner Act.

The complaint, filed by Dr. Towne Nylander, Regional Director of the NLRB, alleged Mr. Schenck, as President of the Producers' Association, paid the $100,000 to William Bioff, studio labor union official, Mr. Bioff, since Jan. 2, 1936, and until his recent resignation, was personal representative of George Browne, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Mr. Kibre charged that the IATSE grew from 115 persons to its present membership of 12,000 through the Jan. 2, 1936, closed shop agreement whereby workers were forced to join in order to gain employment or remain employed. He alleged the producers simulated a process of collective bargaining in an effort to satisfy the legal requirements.

Both Mr. Schenk and Pat Casey, labor mediator of the producers' organization, immediately branded the complaint as "ridiculous," and Mr. Casey said:

"If these unions were company unions, do they think they could have gotten from 25 to 35 per cent increases in pay during the past three or four years?"

"Looks like a factional union fight," Mr. Schenk said.

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'Peace Bloc' in League of Nations?

(Continued from Page 1)

cil as evidence that Britain and France are clearing the way for more decisive action through the Council against future aggressors. They suggest that the Polish Government is acting in accord with Britain and France.

According to this thesis, Poland's withdrawal from the Council, together with Rumania's automatic retirement this autumn, will remove fears that vigorous action against aggression need be blocked by the one negative vote on the Council which is sufficient. Neutral nations represented on the Council, it is held, would be more likely to abstain than to vote "no."

The "Peace Bloc," it is argued, is the only form of collective security possible under present conditions in Europe and elsewhere. If Britain, France, and Soviet Russia attempt to use the League for this purpose, it is held that they will gain the active support of millions of men and women in so-called neutral countries, including the United States, and the League can thus still be made to serve the cause of peace.

Only Another Alliance?

Other League supporters oppose any such action. To enforce the League Covenant now, after neglecting to enforce it in previous instances of obvious unprovoked aggression, they declare, would be simply to convert the League into a new form of alliance, and would destroy any hope of making it an effective instrument for real collective security.

The deciding factor is the attitude of Anglo-French statesmen, and that attitude will become clearer during the coming three weeks. The League still possesses important assets, although it may seem close to bankruptcy. It retains the allegiance of millions of persons who desire peace and wish to support the principle of international order. These millions would be likely to approve any action taken through the Geneva organization to check further unprovoked aggression.

A final decision need not be made now. If the League Covenant is untouched, and its present European membership is not diminished, the way is left open to implement the coercive clauses of the Covenant whenever the three principal League Powers—Great Britain, France, and Soviet Russia—decide to take aggressive action. One of the principal advantages of the Geneva organization at present, it is held, is the possibility of uniting British and Soviet Governments in common action, which could be taken with less shock to public opinion in Great Britain through the League than outside the League.

Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

late in its regulations. But I see no reason why they should not be. I see no reason why the board should not desire very frequent inspection of its operations."

The State Department now contends, in refusing permission for inspection, that commercial considerations make it inadvisable.

The Guild Committee retorts, however, that "commercial firms that engage in the exportation of munitions must expect more 'extensive publicity' than other commercial firms receive"; that the Neutrality Act contemplated public inspection, as Mr. Green himself explained; that regulations issued by the National Munitions Control Board nowhere provide that licenses shall not be open to public inspection; that license forms issued by the State Department do not carry any guarantee against publication; and, finally, that "in the case of the CUSE license for exportation of munitions to the Spanish Republic, the State Department gave to the press substantially all the information contained in the approved license, including details as to the types and values of planes and parts, as well as information about the exporter, his type of business, and his business history.

The Guild Committee weighs these charges and concludes that "the policy of denying the public access to such records is in violation of the intent of Congress to 'put an end to the secrecy which now enshrouds the exportation of arms from the United States."

Though not specified in the report, it has long been a complaint of Washington correspondents that they could not get detailed information, by firms, of the arms and war supplies that are now going to Japan from the U. S.

Instrument of Expansion

The report, published today, argues primarily that the State Department is violating the treaty of peace with Germany (Versailles Treaty of 1921) and the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, in allowing arms shipments to Germany. It takes sharp issue with the State Department in this connection. The same issue has come up before between Mr. Hull and the Guild, in particular last May. The new report has been approved by the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia Chapter. The report is identical with one approved by the National Committee of the Guild and sent to Mr. Roosevelt, and the Munitions Control Board though not heretofore published, Aug. 5.

The report recalls that in 1933 and 1934 the State Department viewed "with great disapproval" the export of arms to Germany. However, after the passage of the Neutrality Act in 1935, says the report, the Munitions Control Board for some reason approved export licenses permitting arms shipment to Germany.

"It is therefore little short of fantastic to declare that the Neutrality Act, passed to restrict exportation of war materials, should be an instrument for expanding such exports by eviscerating existing treaty prohibitions against arms shipments."

Reich Protests Ship Case

BERLIN, (AP)—The German official news agency, DNB, announced Sept. 7, the German Ambassador to Moscow had protested against the seizure of a German steamer Bahrenfeld, in the Barents Sea, north of Sweden and Norway, Aug. 22. DNB said the Soviet Government promised an investigation, but that the ship was still held.

Marriage in Reich An 'Act of the State'

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8 (AP)—A declaration that National Socialism has "raised matrimony to an institution standing under the highest authority of the State and no longer under that of the Church," today brought the tenth annual National Socialist Party congress to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm.

It was made in the presence of Reichsführer Hitler by Dr. Hans Frank, German Minister Without Portfolio, and head of the National Socialist legal organization.

"We regard matrimony," Dr. Frank said, "as an act of the State, carrying with it obligations to assist in building up the State."

Firemen Sped by Planes

ARCHANGELSK, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Flying fire departments which rush firefighters to the scene of a forest blaze by plane and drop them nearby by parachutes are being used near here.

Fighting Strength of Powers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

Army and Navy officials here today gave the following statistical estimates of the fighting strengths of modern big powers:

Armies

Germany: Active forces, including air force, 900,000 men. Regular army reserve 300,000. Forces such as National Socialist Party units, 2,400,000. Total 3,600,000.

Italy: Regular Army 725,000. Air force, 100,000. Organized reserve, 6,300,000. Total 7,125,000.

Russia: Regular Army, 1,600,000. Organized reserves, 18,000,000. Total, 19,600,000.

France: Regular Army 708,000, including air force of 50,000. Trained reserve, 5,500,000. Total, 6,208,000.

British Empire: Regular Army 367,000, including air force of 75,000. Organized reserve, 550,000. Total, 917,000.

United States: Regular Army 177,000, National Guard 195,000, organized reserve 100,000. Total, 472,000.

Air Forces

Germany: Around 6,500 Army and Navy planes actively serviceable.

France: 3,400.

Great Britain: 5,000.

Italy: 5,000.

Russia: 7,000.

Japan: 3,000.

United States: 3,850.

Navies

Including building and appropriated for:

United States: 1,407,945 tons, including 17 battleships.

British Empire: 1,758,478 tons, including 20 battleships.

Japan: 898,691 tons, including 10 battleships.

Italy: 668,668 tons, including 8 battleships.

Germany: 438,364 tons, including 10 battleships.

France: 699,342 tons, including 9 battleships.

Quarter of Russia's Income To Go to Armed Forces in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Fully one quarter of Russia's national income will be expended during 1938 upon the Soviet armed forces, according to federal budget figures. Expenditures for this purpose are 54.7 per cent higher than in 1937. The Army, Navy and Air Force directly receive 23.5 per cent of federal expenditures, while additional expenditures for munitions factories, border guards and espionage service bring the total well above 25 per cent.

It seems probable that Moscow is spending this year a greater proportion of its revenues upon armaments and armed forces than any other country. Proportional expenditure in the United States, for example, would amount to at least $15,000,000,000.

MOSCOW (AP)—Some idea of the importance of the Soviet arms industry in the midst of European rearming may be obtained from estimates of foreign observers that at least 25 per cent of the Soviet steel output and 20 per cent of rolled steel products are for the Red Army.

In 1937, Russia produced 17,800,000 tons of steel and 12,900,00 tons of rolled steel products. The 1938 plan calls for slight decreases—15,600,000 tons of steel and 12,500,00 tons of rolled products.

Most of the percentage devoted to military uses goes into land armaments, presumably, for the Soviet naval shipbuilding industry is still in its infancy. Some light cruisers have been built, foreign sources say, and a large number of submarines, perhaps 100, although that is considered a large estimate.

The building of battleships can be undertaken only when adequate shipyards have been built and machinery obtained from abroad. Reports abroad say Russia is negotiating for purchase of such machinery as presses to roll and fabricate heavy armor plate for 35,000-ton battleships with 16-inch guns.

"Workers must complete the construction of plants in the shortest possible time so that the building of larger tonnage may start as soon as possible," Peter A. Smirnoff, Commissar of Naval Affairs, said recently.

Foreigners estimate that it will take three or four years for Russian factories to be equipped for the building of battleships. Russia's present naval strength, like her planned strength, is a closely guarded secret.

The Soviet naval needs are as complex as those of almost any other country. Its fleets must be scattered in the Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the Baltic and the Arctic, with great distances separating them.

The Russian Navy dwindled almost to nothing during the World War, the Revolution and Civil War. Emphasis in rebuilding was placed first on light craft for the protection of such ports as Vladivostok in the Far East, Odessa on the Black Sea, and Leningrad on the Baltic.

Now, apparently, the Soviet Union will try to match the bigger battle units of other powers.

Admiral K. I. Dushenoff, commander of the Soviet Northern Fleet, said recently that a new naval base constructed at Murmansk now was strong enough to prevent German submarines from blockading Soviet Russia's northern seaway in time of war.

Within the last five years fortifications have been built in the solid rock of the Kola Peninsula, between the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean, to provide a base for the northern fleet.

Admiral Dushenoff said naval forces there were studying ways of using the natural barriers of ice, the polar night and magnetic storms against an enemy while themselves overcoming such handicaps.

In regard to the Army there is a question as to how strong the execution of eight generals last year and a shake-up of other officers has left the Red Army.

The Kremlin is taking precautions against any possibility of disloyalty among the 1,500,000 red soldiers and sailors in case of war.

Only about a third of these are members of Communist Party organizations, according to official figures.

As to the air force, Russia's airplanes have ben estimated at 7,000. Great Britain, is credited with 5,000. The Japanese say there are 1,500 Soviet planes in the Far East.

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Wonders of Research: Milk Fabric and Plastic

Product of dairy turned to use in clothing and hardware manufacture—Question of Egyptian engineering awaits answer.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The dairy cow has long contributed to the menu of mankind, and now it seems she is to be given opportunity to contribute to winter warmth as well. From casein, the protein of milk, hundreds of articles of everyday use are being manufactured, according to reports this week at the Milwaukee meeting of the American Chemical Society.

A great deal of the pioneer work in this field has had its beginnings in this country, in the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, particularly the laboratory of Stephen F. Gould and Earl O. Whittier, Government chemists.

The report delivered at Milwaukee attempted to visualize now casein is likely to affect the daily routine of men and women. Of course it stretches fact distinctly in the direction of fancy, but here it is:

"Soon you will be crawling out from under blankets made of milk, spread on a bed held together with milk. A rug of milk will protect your bare feet from the cold, milk coated floor. You will turn on a faucet handle of milk to take your morning shower, after which you will shave with a milk handled razor, comb your hair with a comb of milk, brush it with a milk backed brush, and inspect the result in a milk-backed mirror.

"Then you will don a suit of warm milk wool, held in place by buttons of milk, and will be ready for a breakfast of cream-drenched cereal served in a bowl made of milk and eaten with a milk spoon. The transparent film of milk protecting the breakfast food from the elements may crackle as it is removed.

"When you climb into your automobile, you will turn on the milk ignition knob, and your hand will grip the milk gearshift lever.

"Upon arriving at the office, you will get to work with your milk-barreled fountain pen and write a check on a sheet made of milk-surfaced paper. And if you do not feel like working, you may thumb through the glossy, milk coated pages of a popular magazine."

Perhaps that's enough milk for any one day, but the report goes on to show that all these objects, already being made from milk, or more specifically casein, signify only the beginning.

What Ancient Power?

One of the mysteries of the ages is the secret of how giant stone columns were moved about by the ancients. Even today with pulleys, block and tackle, to say nothing of steel cranes, to duplicate the building accomplishments of Ancient Egypt would be a tremendous task. What is the largest known obelisk still remains a challenge and may have baffled engineers. It lies unfinished in the Assuan granite quarry. Completed, it would have stood 137 feet high, weighing about 1100 tons.

Will the gravity-defying mystery ever be solved? It is scarcely thinkable that in this day and age there should be any technical achievement of early civilization which engineers cannot duplicate. Probably the methods of handling heavy stone were known to only a few, for according to records handed down, the artisans in stone would prepare a monument in situ by carving all around it, leaving substantial "legs" or props beneath it. When the time came to remove it from the quarry, it seems the Chief High Engineer-Priest and two assistants were the only ones present, and there is no account of any apparatus being required.

Whatever method was used, however, it did not always yield success; for more than one monument was broken in the process of erection. That is why one Egyptian Pharoah placed his son on the summit of a pet project and decreed that if any harm came to him, technicians would suffer.

Undersea Treasure Calls

With more than 50 per cent of all the gold and silver mined since Columbus discovered the New World lost at sea, is it any wonder that mankind seeks continually for new vessels or clothing enabling it to plumb the depths of the waters? Simon Lake invented the submarine, but before him history records the strange actions of divers from earliest time. Pliny tells of soldiers who were divers; Livy says that in the reign of Perseus divers recovered much treasure; and in the Golden Age of Rhodes, divers received a percentage of the gold and jewels they recovered.

Roger Bacon, who seems to have dabbled in practically every field of discovery, is credited with inventing a diving apparatus in 1240; but the first one of any great importance was the open dress invented by Augustus Siebe in 1819.

Last year, on Dec. 1, to be exact, people sitting beside their radio were able to hear the voice of John Craig speaking from the bottom of Lake Michigan, 420 feet below the surface. It was a world's record, achieved through the use of a newly designed diving dress, plus an artificial atmosphere composed of helium and oxygen. Some may have considered this to be another stunt by a man who is considered in the frant rank of Hollywood stunt men, but Diver Craig thinks differently. In his article this month in Natural History, publication of the American Museum of Natural History, he explains why it is the answer to months of research and experimenting.

Lunar Rainbow Recorded

A rainbow at night was recorded by A. K. Lobeck of Columbia University recently, who wrote in a letter to Science, the weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that he would hesitate to record so trifling an observation were it not for the fact that none of his scientific friends seemed to be aware of the phenomenon.

"On the night of June 16," he says, "I observed a rainbow caused by the moon, then only three or four days beyond the full. I was crossing from Nassau to Miami on the Ena-K, a small motor launch, and was obliged to remain on deck all night. The moon rose about nine o'clock out of a beautiful calm sea. There was no land in sight. Trade wind clouds towered to gigantic heights and there were occasional squalls of rain.

"About 11 o'clock, when the moon was well up in the southeast sky, the rainbow appeared in the northwest, where a thunderstorm was in progress. The colors were fairly distinguishable. The arc was complete, the two ends dipping into the sea."

Cement Work Cleaned

Birdbaths, fountains, benches and other outdoor articles made from cement can be readily cleaned with a solution of Mercior. To get rid of slime and other stubborn discoloration, the Mercior, or sodium hyperchloride, may be applied full strength. Should any be spilled on the lawn, it should be thoroughly washed with a hose, to prevent burning. **Herbert B. Nichols**

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Handling Milk By-Product

Earl O. Whittier of U. S. Department of Agriculture pours casein, while Miss Lucile Prof holds in one hand a specimen of fabric and in the other a container of synthetic fiber.

Tests Show Patent System Merely Needs Dusting Off

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8—Today's critical examination of the American Patent System by researchers attending the ninety-sixth meeting of the American Chemical Society, resulted in the opinion voiced by Delos G. Haynes, St. Louis patent lawyer, that though the system needed "dusting off" it is basically sound and that no great changes are justified.

The principal improvement advocated for "dusting off" was a simplification of the interference practice, involving contests between rival inventors for patent rights. These are expensive, and often run for years. Elimination of the Patent Office requirements for the printing of records and briefs would be a financial boon to applicants, he pointed out.

"But basic changes which aim at destroying the system are against the progress of science and the useful arts," he said. "Such changes strike at the foundation of private research, and if successful they would curtail private research in all lines where patents are a source of strength today. Thoughtful citizens would not countenance any program which would tend to stop research.

"If the system is basically sound, then destructive changes are to be avoided, just as we avoid destruction of any other fundamental of our Government."

Helping Out Inventors

Among other improvements suggested were speeding up of appeals, brevity and lucidity of claims, specifications and drawings, and increased tenure of office for patent examiners. In another category, provision for petty patents were examined and the suggestion made that they be quickly granted a short-term monopoly of small breadth at small cost on such inventions; giving to courts dealing with patent causes an adequate way of engaging experts selected by the court; restricting the number of courts authorized to hear patent infringement suits; restricting the right of appeal in patent suits to a single appellate tribunal; imposing penalties on patent owners for failure to work inventions; and having patent trials heard by technically trained judges.

The hope was expressed that the National Economic Committee, recently established by Congress, would adopt the suggestion of the American Bar Association that a diversified committee of experts be appointed to aid the governmental agencies in studying the patent problems.

George H. Brother of the U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana, Ill., told the Agricultural Division that millions of dollars worth of farm products are finding new markets in the plastics industry.

"The production of non-food necessities from excess agricultural products should tend to stabilize farm income, reduce the prices on such necessities to the consuming public, and give industry assured domestic sources of supply for basic raw materials," he said.

Odd Things From the Farm

He mentioned moldings, windowpanes for airliners and buttons as among the articles deriving originally from farm crops. Particularly valuable in this respect, he said, was casein, produced from skim milk. It has been utilized recently, he said, in the manufacture of an artificial wool known as lanital.

Efforts are being made, he said, at the Washington laboratory of the Industrial Farm Products Research Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to convert lactic acid into a beautiful water-white, clear plastic which is being used for window panes in air liners, where glass will not stand up and which now costs about $1 a pound.

A. J. Lewis and K. S. Markley, also chemists in the Soybean Products Laboratory, foresaw a time when the dependence of the United States upon foreign sources for the bulk of its drying oils used in paints and varnishes would be obviated by the use of soybean oil derived from domestic crops.

One of the basic tasks of the laboratory at present, they said, is to find the effect of varietal, climatic, soil and fertilizer differences upon the chemical composition of the soybean; also to develop new industrial outlets.

Before the division of chemical education Prof. P. M. Glasoe of St. Olaf College found a pressing need existent for a practical, non-technical high school course in chemistry, suitable for training the young people how to live in a "scientific" age.

Tresses Taking 'Upward Trend'

DETROIT (AP)—Fashion's dictates on milady's hair dress—it's to be an "upward trend" this fall—received some enlightening explanation to help beauticians avoid building coiffures with "bathtub looks."

Experts told the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association convention to be careful about it.

"Don't," said Charles Bock of New York, "take away the feminine touch, otherwise women will just pin up their hair as they come from the bathtub, and they won't come to you."

"I'm all for the upward trend," said Miss Bootz Powell of Fort Worth, Texas, "but we don't want women looking as if they'd been taking a bath and had forgotten to take down their hair."

Marc Gartman, President of the Chicago and Illinois Hairdressers Association, explained, "It's not a set style, but a trend to conform to the individual's requirements."

"For one person you'd have to bring the hair up the sides," he said. "A short woman needs it up in front and on top. Long necks can't stand it at all."

'Penn' Disembarks At 'Greene Towne'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Heralding a celebration of the 250th anniversary of Market Street in Philadelphia Sept. 12 and 13, "William Penn" disembarked at the Market Street wharf and came back to his "greene towne" Sept. 6.

Impersonated by M. E. Gamble, "Penn," accompanied by eight Quaker maidens, called at City Hall and was greeted by Roy E. Clark, Chairman of the Market Street Days Committee of the Philadelphia Merchants' Association.

Mr. Clark declared that Penn had given Market Street a "spirit of friendly dealing in which true commerce can only be maintained."

"You gave it, too," he said, "a heritage of fair dealing, of willing service, of true values, and even in its earliest days, your people and those from the settlements, both near and far, came to the street of markets in that spirit of friendship and fairness."

Miniature Steel Mill Built as Research Aid

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A miniature steel mill complete with open hearth furnace, rolling mills, and clanking steam hammer is helping giant mills keep in step with research.

The tiny mill, constructed by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation's research staff, will be used to investigate with technical control the various methods of steel making. It will also assist in providing a direct approach to the study of quality of the product. The open hearth furnace has a capacity of 1,500 pounds as compared with the 300-ton furnaces in operation in full-sized plants.

Georgia to Build Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—An award of six Georgia road contracts amounting to $192,242.11 was made by the Georgia Highway Board Aug. 27. The road work is to be performed in the following counties in the State: Calhoun, Clay, Dade, Montgomery, and Troup.

Auto Fatalities Trend Downward For Ninth Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Although the total number of traffic fatalities for the United States in July was above that of June, the record was still 21 per cent below the figure for July last year, the National Safety Council here reports. On the basis of a comparison of each month's record with that of the same month a year before, the thus unbroken drop throughout the Nation is extended to nine months. The Council figures that this means a total saving of 5,310 persons.

June this year, the Council says, showed an unusual drop, and the fact that the July toll was 26 per cent above this is not considered unduly discouraging. July, with its Independence Day crowds, always has brought an increase in fatalities. The increase this year, however, is more than usual and safety experts are not overlooking the continued need for expansion of safety education.

The letup in road mishaps, which were giving safety workers some concern, began in November, 1937. Taking the first seven months of the two years, however, the cumulative effect of the improvement is seen in the difference between the 1937 record, 20,550, and that of this year, 16,030.

The continued decrease is not accountable either by a drop in travel, for Safety Council figures show that travel, based on gasoline use, has steadily increased. For the first six months this year there was 1 per cent more highway travel than in that period last year.

The whole nation is participating in this encouraging development. The council reports that 39 states and 307 cities in every section had fewer traffic fatalities for this seven-month period than in 1937. Only three states reported an increase. Two showed no change. Wyoming headed the state honor roll with a 45 per cent reduction. Pennsylvania and Michigan followed with 39 per cent, while eight states showed reduction of 30 per cent or more. Ten had decreases of at least 20 per cent. In Massachusetts the July figure was the lowest in 20 years.

The reduction for cities was a little below the national increase, indicating that, even during a period when there is considerable travel in the open country, the rural districts were practicing safety better than the city folks. For the seven-month period, though, the record shows the city reduction slightly higher than for the Nation.

Providence, R. I., reduced fatalities 65 per cent in the first seven months this year, while Columbus, Ohio, was the largest city to go through July without a traffic fatality. Grouped in relative positions according to population, the cities with the best records were Milwaukee, Wis.; Providence, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; Evanston, Ill.; Everett, Mass., and Wausau, Wis.

Lindberghs Hop to Paris

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here today from Prague, Czechoslovakia, on an aerial tour of Europe. The couple left Prague by plane for Paris, after a week's stay.

Forest of Opalized Oaks Found in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore. — Oregon has suddenly become fossil-minded! About a month ago, in several sections of the State, the remains of three prehistoric animals were found. Two or three weeks later a group of archaeological students uncovered evidences of Indians of the Miocene period. Now Dr. H. C. Dake, prominent mineralogist, has discovered an extensive opalized forest—probably the one the early three-toed horse played hide and seek in with the petrodactyls and dinosaurs.

Dr. Dake, who is editor of the Mineralogist and co-editor of "Quartz Family Minerals," a new book which devotes considerable space to the far western country, believes that the discovery of the forest is of great importance. He feels that proper time for study of the forest and the surrounding terrain will yield a great volume of information about this particular era in the history of the Far West.

"Dozens of denuded trees in this fossil forest are standing in a vertical position, and some of these trees are five feet or more in diameter," Dr. Dake said. "In addition there are huge sections of beautifully opalized logs and much fragmentary material scattered over a considerable area. Large oak trees dominate the forest."

The petrified relics are located in Crook County, near Ashwood, in Central Oregon, and Dr. Dake believes that the new forest will compete favorable with Washington's famous Ginko fossil forest. One of the outstanding features of this discovery, according to members of the party, is the fact that so many of the trees are still vertical and almost all the remainder are above the ground. Virtually all the petrified forests in Washington were buried and had to be excavated before they could be viewed or studied.

Examination has disclosed the fact that the trees are from the middle Miocene age. It was during this era that the Mascall fauna were present, including a small horse, a three-toed animal that walked on the central toe and had the other two merely as "useless spares."

Dr. Dake, who was the first man to make a detailed study of the new-found forest, reported that the majority of the opalized and agatized trees were oak. One of these, which originally had been of huge dimensions, was found imbedded in sandstone, indicating that the land of that era probably was dampened by warm rains and abundantly watered by numerous streams and rivers. It is also believed the majority of the trees of the forest grew on the shores of a shallow lake.

In an effort to prevent vandals from entering the territory and destroying or removing much of the valuable find before proper steps can be taken to protect the forest, its location is being kept a secret. Owners of the land, who are willing to co-operate in preservation of the discovery, together with Dr. Dake and his staff are the only persons knowing the exact whereabouts of the forest.

The ranch on which the discovery was made covers an area of 60,000 acres. Plans are being completed to apply for consideration of either the State or the National Government to take over the area as a state or national park, thereby guaranteeing its protection and perpetuation. The beauty of the forest is such that those who have seen it believe it will prove a tourist attraction for Central Oregon.

While working in the field the Dake expedition also made a preliminary study of the newly-discovered opalized forest, near Burns, Oregon, some 100 miles to the east of Ashwood locality. The new Burns forest differs from that of the Ashwood forest, in that the former forest is of the "drift" type, while the Ashwood forest presents trees exactly as they grew, still standing in a vertical position.

The noted Arizona Petrified Forest and the Ginkgo Forest of Washington are all of the drift type.

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That's why your Birds Eye Corn comes so *farm-fresh*—so tender—you'd believe it had just been picked by the farmer!

Greater food value!

And—remember—Birds Eye Corn is more nourishing, too. Freshness can't slip away in transit. Three years of research have proved that Birds Eye Corn, when served, has more of the essential nutritional values than corn ordinarily bought on the market and served in your home!

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Deep Dish Peach Pie

10 to 12 ripe peaches, pared and sliced
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon almond extract
⅔ cup granulated sugar
⅓ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca
1 recipe Spry Pie Crust
1 tablespoon butter

Combine peaches, lemon juice, almond extract, sugars, salt and tapioca. Mix together and let stand while pie crust is being made. Arrange peaches in baking dish greased with Spry. Dot with butter. Roll dough ⅛-inch thick and of a size to cover baking dish, allowing 1 inch all around. Fold in half, cut several ½-inch slits on fold. Place pastry over peaches in baking dish, unfold, turn edge under and press on rim around dish. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 35 to 45 minutes.

Spry Pie Crust

1¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup Spry
3 tablespoons water (about)

Sift flour and salt together. Add ¼ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as corn meal. Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of navy beans. (Note how easily *triple-creamed* Spry cuts into your flour.) Sprinkle water, 1 tablespoon at a time, over mixture. With a fork work lightly together until a dough is formed.

(All measurements in these recipes are level)

The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening *TRIPLE-CREAMED!*

British Deny Czech Abandonment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8 —Signs that Russia is being invited to co-operate more closely with Britain and France are beginning to manifest themselves today as the British Government seeks to dispel the impression aroused abroad that the Czechs are to be "thrown to the wolves" which was caused by The Times editorial yesterday suggesting cession of the Sudeten areas to Germany.

The effect of the editorial so far has definitely been to harden British public opinion against cession or even further concession. The Cabinet Ministers have been in earnest consultation both this morning and afternoon and are understood to have decided against any fresh open action at this stage.

The Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, however, will not go to Geneva until after Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg Monday, thouhgh the belief is gaining ground that the Reichsführer will not say much more then than he did at the opening session of the National Socialist Party congress.

Protested by Czech Envoy

Meanwhile it is understood that when Jan Masaryk, the Czech Ambassador in London, called at the Foreign Office to make vigorous protest against The Times editorial he received a most satisfactory reply. The British Government evidently hopes that by strongly reaffirming its attitude and by bringing Moscow into the picture it can remove the impression of divided counsels which Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Ambassador to London, believes to exist in Britain and which reliable reports say caused him last week to tell Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, that he was certain neither Britain nor France would march to the help of the Czechs.

Observers here are convinced there would not be the slightest danger of war if this impression could be removed.

Press Criticizes Times

The British press today criticized The Times for its remarks.

"No more sinister blow could have been struck at the chances of settlement," said the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, which like The Times is pro-Government.

"Such encouragement to intransigence of Sudeten Germans must embarrass the Czech Government and make infinitely more difficult the task of Lord Runciman (unofficial British mediator in the Czech-German dispute) and encourage resistance to every effort at settlement.

"There could be no more dangerous or deplorable misrepresentation of the British view at this crisis."

Called "Indiscreet"

The News Chronicle defined the article as "one of the most damaging indiscretions in the records of responsible journalism."

The paper lauded the Government for disclaiming The Times' view, but remarked, "the damage has been largely done."

The Times explained that it did not "of course profess to represent the official view," but added, however, that "it is one that has consistently been borne in mind by this journal as a possible solution which should be considered if others fail."

As if to repudiate any tendency to favor the Sudeten Germans, The Times said the Sudeten attitude in breaking off the negotiations was "either an ill-considered gesture" or was "dictated from outside."

The Times concluded: "It seems somewhat childish of the Sudeten leaders to suspend a process which was designed to remedy major injustices because minor injustices are alleged to have taken place."

British Cabinet To Meet Sept. 12

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 8

The British Cabinet was summoned today to meet Sept. 12, a few hours before Reichsführer Hitler is expected to make at Nuremberg, Germany, a speech which may tell Europe whether there will be war or peace over Czechoslovakia.

Bureau of Commerce To Boost Industry Urged for New York

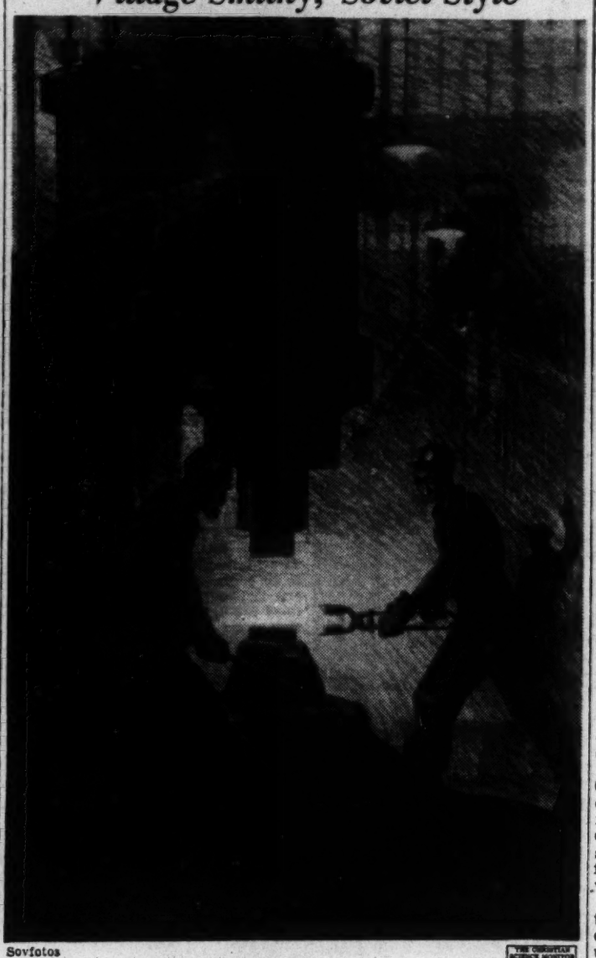
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUSHFORD, N. Y.—A bureau of commerce for New York State, designed to boost the State and to study its advantages and disadvantages to business, commerce, and industry, has been proposed by Mark Graves, President of the State Tax Commission. Mr. Graves told a Rushford Labor Day gathering that New York State, while still dominant in United States economic life, was facing a decline if some counter-action were not taken.

He asserted that other states are developing more rapidly than is the Empire State, notwithstanding the latter's gains in the fields of industrial, social, scholastic, and agricultural legislation. High taxes, high rents, high workmen's compensation, drastic factory inspection and high union wage scales, all of which increase the cost of doing business, were partially responsible for the State's difficulty in competing with the industries of other states, he held.

A State bureau of commerce could study New York's problems at length, catalogue its advantages and disadvantages, determine whether or not industry was abandoning the State for other locations, and if so, why? He concluded that the Governor and the Legislature might take the facts gathered by the proposed bureau and translate them into a "program designed to continue the unquestioned supremacy of this State."

'Village Smithy,' Soviet Style



Sovfotos

"In the Blacksmith Shop"

A Sketch by the Artist, N. Kochergin, in the Tashkent Plant of Agricultural Machinery in Uzbekistan

Czechs to Examine Action Of Police in Sudeten Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 8 —Although it is expected that the negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German Party will be resumed, no one is minimizing the seriousness of the situation which resulted from the incident at Mahrisch-Ostrau.

According to the German interpretation, a delegation of Sudeten German Party deputies went to that industrial center concerning the arrest of 82 Party members for alleged illegal possession of weapons, and to inquire concerning the passing of a Sudeten German accused of espionage. They were said to have been badly beaten by local police. The Czech version is that the police were attempting to control a crowd in front of the jail. One or two Sudeten Deputies were injured in the resulting disturbance.

A Government communiqué said there "would be a strict investigation and that the guilty would be punished" and that the Sudeten Delegates agreed to "reconsider the situation."

These new incidents, whatever their true explanation, have enabled the Reich press to propagandize the old thesis that the Prague Government cannot maintain order, and that the police and military are disturbers rather than defenders of the peace, so that whatever the Government's good intentions there is no guarantee that the population would support them.

This, it is further declared here, should convince that section of public opinion which has hitherto been "one-sidedly pro-Czech" that the true situation is quite otherwise, namely that it is intolerable for Sudeten Germans to live in such a state under such conditions.

The Sudeten German paper, Die Zeit, which appeared today with many censored spaces, writes indignantly about the incident and of many other lesser ones. It also upbraids the Government for revealing to the foreign press terms of what they call the second Government plan in contrast to the "fourth plan" in other quarters, before they were submitted officially to the Sudeten Party, the other partner to the negotiations.

The Czech press as a whole gives the impression of a country calmly surveying its losses and aware of its dangers, but unitedly determined to make the best of a difficult situation. Public opinion has been so gradually and skillfully prepared for immense sacrifice that most recent of the concessions made by the Government, especially worded as they are in somewhat general terms, have no shock effect. As a Czech student said, "The only shock was Austria, all the rest followed logically."

Those who think long about Austria, however, cannot help being perturbed at the extent to which the police may be handed over to local administration, and even the very term nationality statute sounds ominous after a study of Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf," in which he diagnoses the downfall of pre-war Austria as the logical consequence of the inclusion of so many racial groups within its borders.

The Czechs are now resignedly facing another of numerous crises which have been their lot since May last. Having done what they consider justice to international opinion, they feel once again that the answer lies not with them, but with Nuremberg, London, and Paris.

Soviet Nomads Turn to Routine Of Factory Jobs

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet bards have decided to sing more emphatically about heavy industry. At a conference of poets and composers, it was decided to produce, among other inspirational choruses, a "Song of the Smelters," a "Comsomol Metallurgical Song," and a "Song of Subway-Building."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan, U. S. S. R.—Industrialization has brought more changes to Soviet Central Asia than to any other part of the Soviet Union, because some workers elsewhere were familiar with factory life, but Uzbeks were almost entirely nomads, or farmers, or handicraftsmen until very recent times. Now great modern industrial plants, such as Tashkent's agricultural machinery factory, have become an accepted part of activity in all Uzbek cities.

Uzbekistan is the chief cotton-growing area of the Soviet Union, and collectivized cotton farms are the chief source of the Republic's wealth. But Tashkent has also become a center for textile manufacture, and the so-called textile combinat here is one of the largest group of such factories in Russia. It employs about 5,000 men and women, of whom half are Uzbeks.

Of Uzbekistan's population of 6,000,000, more than 110,000 are now employed in the Republic's modern factories. These include a large oil-extraction plant at Katta-Kurgan, silk reeling mills, clothing and shoe factories, food enterprises, cement works, oil fields, and mines.

The Republic's continued industrial development has been planned on an expansive scale. It is based upon local natural resources already surveyed, consisting of coal, sulphur, copper, oil, and nitrates; and upon hydroelectric power obtained from dams along the Chirchik and other mountain rivers. A large electrochemical combinat is under construction on the Chirchik River near Tashkent, which will soon provide cheap electric power as well as nitrate fertilizer for the cotton fields; and the water impounded by its dams will help to irrigate cotton fields.

Industrialization in Uzbekistan has resulted in great changes in the position of Uzbek women, who were previously confined largely to their homes. Now thousands of them work in textile mills and share equally in the work of collective cotton farms. Girls all receive free compulsory primary education on a basis of complete equality with boys, and are admitted to higher schools. They are even learning to drive tractors to cultivate cotton. Sixteen Uzbek women are elected deputies to the National Parliament of the Soviet Union, and about one in four deputies in the Uzbek Parliment is a woman.

Blue Ridge Parkway Link Soon to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Park Service expects that a 140-mile unit of the Blue Ridge Parkway would be opened to traffic by next spring.

Officials said the 140-mile stretch which probably would be opened to traffic included 47 miles between Adney Gap and Pinnacles of Dan, in Virginia; a 33-mile section between Pinnacles of Dan and the North Carolina State line, and 59 miles of already graded roadway extending from the line to near Deep Gap, N. C.

In addition to these nearly completed units and others on which work is in progress, plans were being made, the service said, for construction of five additional sections totaling 50 miles between Roanoke and Rockfish Gap, in Virginia.

Virginia Joins Security Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With approval by the U. S. Social Security Board of a plan to aid Virginia aged, the Old Dominion, mother of states, became the last in the Nation to put into effect a program of public assistance for needy aged persons.

Failure of the General Assembly of 1936 to act on an old-age assistance bill made Virginia last to fall in line. The 1938 Legislature adopted the measure Feb. 25, after reducing the maximum monthly allowance from $30 to $20.

The Social Security Board also approved Virginia's plan for aid to the neady blind and to dependent children. Federal funds totaling $41,410 were allowed to assist the State in financing its new program.

State officials estimate that during September 5,845 aged individuals will receive allowances averaging $8.52 per person at a total cost of $49,830, to be met from State and Federal funds.

The number of children who will receive assistance during the month is estimated at 995, with allowances averaging $8.48 per child, at a total cost of $12,672 for assistance and administration.

Under the plan for aid to the needy blind, an estimated 500 individuals will receive assistance during the quarter ending Sept. 30, at an average rate of $14 per person, and a total cost of $21,000, to be met from State and Federal funds for the entire quarter.

Mayor of Philadelphia Opposes City Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Personal opposition to the recommendations of the Philadelphia Charter Commission for establishment of a city manager form of government with a City Council of 11 members was expressed recently by Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

"The form of city government," he said, "is not as important as the kind that is administered under whatever system exists. All the laws in the world will not necessarily result in an ideal government, whether under a City Manager or a Mayor, unless that person is honest, efficient and free from improper political and financial influences."

Trend to Low Buildings Told At World Housing Conference

International Housing Conference

Second of Three Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A trend away from multiple-storied buildings toward broader and lower ones, especially for dwellings, was reported from the United States to the Congress here of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.

The skyscraper, it was found, is disadvantageous both economically and socially, particularly when it is used for housing. A study of its functioning over a period of years has revealed that the money saved by building upon a small plot is less than the operating costs added through the maintenance of elevators, common corridors, janitors, and gardeners. The higher the building the greater these expenses, it was reported.

In addition, the skyscraper contributes to traffic congestion, which is one of the main problems to be met today. Accordingly Coleman Woodbury, Executive Director of the National Association of Housing Office, Washington, D. C., issued a warning to those nations which have not yet undertaken this type of construction to be wary of the presumed advantages in it.

Two-Story Called Best

Investigation by the United States Government has found that the two-story dwelling has the most advantages, reported Dr. Miles Colean, of the Housing Administration and Chief of the United States delegation. This viewpoint was sponsored by the British delegation which, however, pointed out that England is a country of cottage homes and single family dwellings which have not been influenced by tall-building construction for living purposes.

A minority of Mexican architects and engineers opposed this viewpoint since only in recent years has the construction of tall buildings been started here and many projects are now advanced for the building of more. Many of the Mexican exhibits at the Congress included plans for buildings of from 10 to 20 stories.

This type of construction is particularly inadvisable for Mexico City, it was pointed out at the Congress, since the swampy subsoil on which the capital is built will not support all buildings without extensive foundations being laid. Skyscrapers in Mexico City were even regarded as a threat to public safety in the report made by José Cuevas, a Mexican engineer.

Buildings throughout the city are now sinking at the rate of 30 centimeters per year and eventually means will have to be taken to prevent their total collapse, he reported. This condition is due to the fact that the city is built upon a lake bed which, while it will not support heavy constructions, serves as a cushion to absorb the shocks felt from frequent earthquakes.

A further Mexican viewpoint expressed upon national planning was that political security was necessary before any extensive plans could be made. Due to the uncertainty existing in business circles here for the past year the building movement in Mexico City had been greatly retarded, said the speaker.

Housing and Depressions

The importance of housing with relation to national economy was pointed out by C. F. Palmer, Chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority and a special representative of the United States in an interview following the Congress. Holland solved an economic crisis following the war by providing Government subsidies for housing and between 1918 and 1936 added or replaced 658,000 dwellings, with an attendant increase in employment, stimulus to industry, and raising the standard of living, he said.

If the European war threat becomes a reality it will force the United States and other American nations to return to an internal economy, said Mr. Palmer. In this event housing and town planning can furnish the basic economy of the nations, providing employment, trade and improved standards of living. Moreover the two projects can be carired out under any Governmental system since they do not involve a clash of ideologies.

England has, he said, rehoused 35 per cent of the Nation since the World War and only the present rearmament program has caused a check in its housing activities. Until then its economic problem was solved with building activities, and the same can be achieved in the United States with a Government-sponsored national housing campaign, he said.

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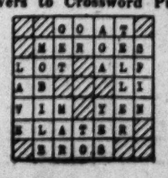

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Once World's Star Swimmer Is Now Sheriff of Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Probably nowhere else in the world except Honolulu are visitors flattered by being met at the city's gate by the sheriff.

During the three and one half years he has been sheriff of the City and County of Honolulu, Duke Paoa Kahanamoku has performed his duties in accord with his own unique interpretation of their scope.

It has been largely due to Duke's interpretation of his role in public life, that residents of Honolulu have learned to regard their sheriff as an official entirely different from the iron-fisted man of the law which movies and western novels have delineated with such indelible characteristics.

When Duke entered the political arena three and one half years ago to run for the office of sheriff, he was overwhelmingly elected chiefly because the people of Honolulu were eager for the opportunity to reward him in part for years of unequaled and unpaid-for service to Hawaii.

He rode into office on his reputation as Hawaii's most noted citizen who from 1912 to 1924 won international fame but small fortune as the world's greatest swimmer. Nobody paid much attention to his qualifications for office.

As sheriff, Duke inherited a job which had for several years declined in prestige and community importance. Crime and law enforcement problems in Honolulu are largely the responsibility of the city's rehabilitated and modernized police department which underwent a thorough reorganization five years ago.

As a result of this reorganization the duties of sheriff were limited chiefly to administration of the city-county jail and the serving of sundry legal writs and documents.

Many of his friends thought that in undertaking this assignment Duke might lose considerable prestige in the community.

The reverse has been true. Not only has Duke's own enviable reputation been enhanced by this venture into politics, but the office he assumed has, under his administration, acquired a more favorable concept in the public eye.

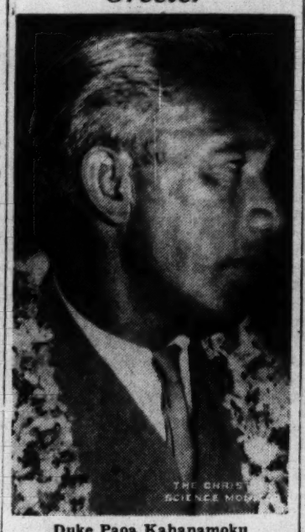
To the prescribed functions of his office Duke has added one or two of his own ideas. During his administration Honolulu's sheriff has become the city's chief greeter. He is Hawaii's ambassador of "aloha," the personification of Hawaiian hospitality.

Visiting dignitaries are usually greeted by Duke off port before they reach Honolulu's shores. Through him many a traveler has obtained his introduction to Hawaii.

For example, when Shirley Temple came to town she rode down the gangplank and across the pier on the sheriff's broad shoulders so that she could see and be seen by hundreds of youngsters crowding the wharf to obtain a glimpse of her.

The sheriff doesn't offer all visitors such service, but he does make it plain that you're welcome.

Greeter



Duke Paoa Kahanamoku

Chile Empowered To Handle Revolt

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Senate last night approved extraordinary powers for 20 days for the Government to deal with circumstances created by the short-lived Nazi revolt here Monday. Six months' powers had been asked. The measure now goes to the Chamber.

Farley Promotes Assistant

WASHINGTON (AP) — Postmaster General James A. Farley promoted Ambrose O'Connell, his executive assistant, to the rank of Second Assistant Postmaster General Sept. 6. Mr. O'Connell will have the task of supervising all mail transportation. His salary will be $9,000 annually, the same he received as executive assistant.

Federal Inquiry Clears Hague Of Thomas' Charges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Justice Department has dropped its investigation of charges that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City violated federal guarantees of the right of free speech by refusing some political and labor speakers permits to make addresses in the city.

The Department began the investigation several months ago at the request of Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Representatives Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana and John T. Bernard (FL) of Minnesota. Mr. Thomas had made an unsuccessful effort to address a Jersey City meeting without a permit.

Officials announced last night that they had found no evidence that Mayor Hague had violated the federal civil rights statute which prohibits conspiracies to deprive a citizen of constitutional rights.

Mr. Hague's policy has been challenged in a civil action brought by the CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union which have asked an injunction to prevent the Mayor from interfering with their activities.

Federal Judge William Clark was reported at Newark, N. J., to be preparing to give a decision on the petition in about two weeks.

There is a possibility that the Senate Civil Liberties Committees, headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog), of Wisconsin, also will investigate the Jersey City situation. Informed persons said that if Senator La Follette decided on such an inquiry, it probably would be deferred until next year because of lack of funds.

Retort by Thomas

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, today charged that the Justice Department's dropping of its investigation of censorship charges against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City showed, in his opinion, "corroboratory proof of a working alliance between the Democratic organization and the Hague machine."

"That working alliance also is proved," Mr. Thomas declared, "by the fact that Mr. (John J.) Quinn, Federal Attorney who did nothing whatever in the case, who let it come cold before the Grand Jury, who alone is responsible for any investigation that was made, is the Hague leader in Monmouth County, N. J. . . ."

San Francisco's Stores Prepare For Long Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Department store owners and their thousands of striking clerks tightened battle lines today as their verbal skirmishing presaged a struggle of major proportions on San Francisco's newest labor battlefront.

A spokesman for the 27 affected stores and their eight branches said "the stores will stay open. We have not yielded, we do not yield and we will not yield to any group of union officials the control of who our employees will be."

The AF of L-affiliated strikers received pledges of AF of L and CIO support, and set up a committee to conduct their campaign. Larry Vail, Union secretary, said 7,000 workers responded to yesterday's strike call. Store executives set the number at 4,000.

No peace overtures had been made today by strikers, retailers, or third parties in the dispute, which centered around a union demand for a registered list of both union and non-union clerks from which employees would be chosen, and a store-wide seniority plan.

More than 20 other unions are indirectly involved in the strike, including building trades workers, elevator operators, janitors and teamsters.

McCarran Wins, 3 to 1, In Senatorial Contest

RENO, Nev. (AP)—Senator Pat McCarran, an occasional Administration opponent, won Democratic renomination by nearly a 3-to-1 margin over two "100 per cent New Deal" rivals, it was shown Sept. 7 by virtually complete returns from the primary election Sept. 6.

Returns from 247 of the State's 262 precincts, some from remote and sparsely populated regions still incomplete, gave Senator McCarran 15,882 votes; Albert Hilliard, Reno attorney, 4,750, and Dr. John E. Worden 851. President Roosevelt did not intervene in the Nevada primary. Senator McCarran campaigned for the President in 1936, but later opposed his Supreme Court and Government reorganization plans.

Former Senator Tasker L. Oddie won the Republican Senatorial nomination without contest. E. P. Carville, former U. S. District Attorney here, won the Democratic nomination for Governor over two opponents. John A. Fulton, Director of the University of Nevada School of Mines, was the apparent Republican nominee.

Trend of Women Workers

Increase in the demand for women workers has been greater in offices than in other occupations.

The Deportation of Bridges: How Case Stands at Present

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Why doesn't the Government deport Harry Bridges? That is the question the Dies Committee wants answered. A good many other people want it answered, too. In a general way they have heard about the Bridges case though they may not be familiar with details. They know Mr. Bridges is a foreigner. That he heads a militant West Coast labor union affiliated with the Committee of Industrial Organization, has precipitated a general strike and that there are charges of Communism against him. Why does Secretary of Labor Perkins let him stay?

One reason is the so-called "Strecker case." The Government took an appeal to the Supreme Court yesterday in the Strecker case. It wants to find out whether an alien member of the Communist Party is subject to deportation under a 1918 statute. How it will be decided nobody knows but its backwash may decide the Bridges case without more ado.

Harry Bridges came to the United States from Australia. He has never been naturalized, though he has applied three times for naturalization papers. Somehow or other the matter has slipped through. The first time was in New Orleans in 1921; the next, August 8, 1928, in San Francisco. He applied again May 19, 1936, but apparently dropped the matter.

For the moment, with conditions as they are, no court is likely to grant him citizenship, to say the least, and it would take a long while to put the matter through anyway.

So America has the situation of a militant alien as head of one of the big West Coast unions, leading strikes. Mr. Bridges' opponents denounce him as a red. He took a leading role in the big strike of 1934 and in later events marked by violence. He is leader of the West Coast Branch of the Longshoreman's Union. The crime prevention detail of the San Francisco police force looked up his record in February, 1935, but were not then able to prove that he was a Communist.

Dies Makes Demand

Last week, Mr. Dies demanded that Secretary Perkins immediately deport Mr. Bridges. He quoted a witness from the confidential file which the Department has made on him, to the effect that he had seen Mr. Bridges pay $2 as an assessment to the Communist Party, and heard him slur the President and the American fleet. In strong terms, Mr. Dies demanded why Secretary Perkins didn't deport Mr. Bridges without delay.

The Dies letter brought an answer from Secretary Perkins and a characteristically provocative retort from Mr. Bridges, on the coast. Mr. Dies returned to the charge in reply to both. "It is amazing," he declared, "that Madame Perkins would assume the attitude that she has in defense of the alien Bridges and refuse to enforce the law." As to Mr. Bridges, he said:

"It is an insult to our Government that an alien should reach such a position of power that he felt secure in denouncing a Congressional Committee and in assuming a defiant and belligerent attitude which was evident by his recent statement."

At the Labor Department, it was said that Secretary Perkins would make no further reply to Mr. Dies beyond her explanation, already made.

The fact is that deportation proceedings have been started against Mr. Bridges by the Labor Department. The obstacles which they have run into have confused the public. They were begun only last March, in Baltimore. Preliminary examination was waived and the judge set April 25 for the hearing. But when April 25 came around the trial was suspended.

Court Upsets Apple Cart

The reason was that in the meantime the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in the case of Strecker v. Kessler, handed down a decision that seemed to knock the props from under the Bridges case. For the moment, the Labor Department hardly knows where it is.

The court decided, in effect, that even though one Strecker, an Austrian, was once a Communist, this alone was no basis for deporting him. A statute written in 1918 provides deportation for alien members of organizations which advocate overthrow of the Government by force.

Judge Hutcheson, who wrote the Strecker case decision, found Strecker had no quarrel with the Government although he opposed capitalism. The judge said it argued "Pecksniffian righteousness, savoring of hypocrisy and party bigotry" to assume that because Strecker was a Communist, he advocated force.

The Labor Department and Justice Department feel that the case against Strecker is stronger than that against Mr. Bridges, since the former admits one-time membership in the Communist Party, while Mr. Bridges vigorously denies it. What hope is there of getting Mr. Bridges deported if they cannot even get Mr. Strecker deported, they ask. The Labor Department feels it must get an appeal in the controlling Strecker case before it can proceed with the Bridges case, and yesterday asked the Supreme Court to over-rule Judge Hutcheson, and to clear up the conflict of laws.

Secretary Disagrees With Dies

Mr. Dies, on the other hand, argues the Strecker case has no bearing on Mr. Bridges "since the facts are so dissimilar." Government lawyers contradict this with apparent unanimity. Secretary Perkins takes the ground that to denounce her for failing to deport Bridges in defiance of the conflict of laws is preposterous, and wrote Mr. Dies so on Aug. 30.

At the Labor Department it was said that Mr. Bridges had entered the United States legally and there was no ground for deportation on that score. Also charges that he was criminally implicated in the destruction of a Melbourne, Australia railroad bridge, and that he was really identical with one Harold Harvey, a Communist, have been investigated and found unsubstantiated.

There are here, therefore, two apparently irreconcilable viewpoints.

Mr. Dies, hunting un-American activity, obviously feels that an alien like Mr. Bridges should be deported on sight. As he put the matter yesterday, it is an "insult" to the Government to have him feel secure "in denouncing a Congressional Committee."

Secretary Perkins, on the other hand, takes the view that legal forms should be followed. The fact Communists are unpopular, she says, "does not justify us in placing within that category every other unpopular person, nor in deporting them without a scrupulous regard for the due process of law."

There the matter stands at present.

Ex-Union Official Drops $5,100,000 Suit

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Ivan F. Cox, former Longshoremen's Union Treasurer, has dismissed a $5,100,000 suit against 5,000 union leaders, movie players and Government officials he accused of a Communist conspiracy which, he claimed, had deprived him of the opportunity to work.

Among those named in the suit were Harry Bridges, CIO West Coast Director; Mrs. Alice Rosseter, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, and film star Fredric March.

Mr. Cox said he had been duped into filing the action as a means of hurling red charges against various persons he didn't even know.

Witness Clears Bridges

LOS ANGELES (AP)—James D. O'Niel of San Francisco testified Sept. 6, at the contempt of court trial of Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO Regional Director, that Mr. Bridges had nothing to do with making public a telegram criticizing a Los Angeles court decision affecting warring CIO-AF of L forces at Los Angeles Harbor.

Mr. O'Niel said that as publicity man for the Regional CIO Office in San Francisco, he gave the press copies of the telegram to Secretary of Labor Perkins on his own initiative.

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Better Service, Lower Costs Aim of Governmental Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 8—If the tax bill of Mr. and Mrs. America isn't a bit less in 1939 than it was this year it won't be because members of the Governmental Research Association haven't tried in most of the nation's large cities and virtually all the States to obtain improved government at a lower cost.

Meeting here for the organization's 25th annual conference, delegates representing some 50 Good Government groups today reported progress in their drive to strengthen democracy by bringing the results of careful political science study to the city halls and statehouses of the United States.

Indicating one way that research can be turned into action, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations, announced that his group had been given 2,800 columns of news in Bay State newspapers last year. The Federation sponsored a Special Legislative Commission that employed trained research men to study taxation and public expenditures in Massachusetts.

Herman C. Loeffler, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Governmental Research Association and Director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, opened the sessions here with a roll call of the Bureaus in the principal cities. Illustrative of the reports made was that of C. A. Crosser, Director of the Des Moines, Iowa Bureau of Municipal Research.

He said that despite defeat of a campaign for a city manager last year, an even more vigorous campaign for next year is now being projected. He also spoke of Des Moines as operating under a "deficit proof" budget this year for the first time.

Motion pictures, taken by the Department of Municipal Research, are being shown in Louisville, Ky., to acquaint citizens with what goes on behind the façade of city hall in that city, reported Curtis C. Webb, Director. This is in an effort to portray the city services that lie behind the tax bill.

H. F. Scoville, Director of the Department of Budget and Research of the County of Los Angeles (Calif.) reported that he had made 1,180 reports during the past year, affecting budget adjustments and rectification of departments. These recommendations touched a total expenditure of $3,500,000 and changes affecting $3,100,000 of that amount were actually approved, Mr. Scoville reported.

J. M. Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, urged closer co-operation between research men and local colleges, citing the Detroit Bureau's association with Wayne University. This same theme was stressed last night by Dean William E. Mosher of Syracuse University who suggested that the Governmental Research Association arrange to work more closely and perhaps meet jointly with the Political Science Association.

Walton Museum Of Early Angling To Be Restored

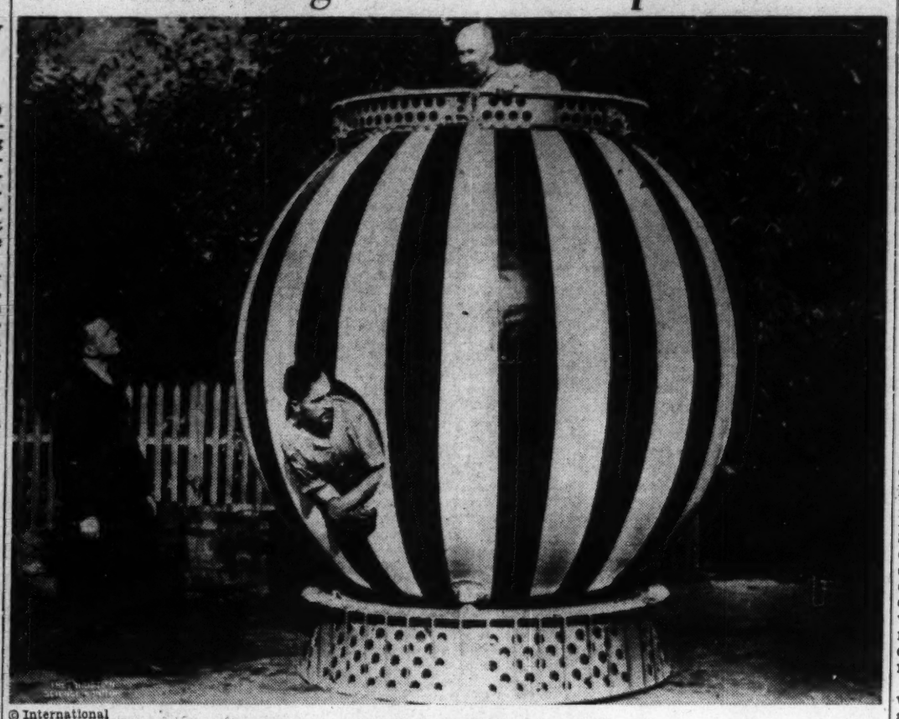
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAFFORD, England—The cottage of Izaak Walton, who wrote "The Compleat Angler," is to be restored once again, according to a decision of the trustees.

When the cottage, at Shallowford near here, was burned out last May and most of the relics of early angling, for which it was a museum, were destroyed, it sustained its second fire since being opened as a Walton memorial 14 years ago. It stands near the railway line and is a half-timbered thatched building. There seems to be little doubt that both its fires were caused by sparks from passing trains igniting the thatched roof.

Fortunately the most valuable documents connected with Walton, including the recent discovered original title deeds of the property, were in safe keeping elsewhere when the fire took place. The glass panel over some very old wattle and daub work in one of the rooms protected these relics from damage.

Heading for the Stratosphere



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Poland Enters Altitude Contest

Airfield workers at Legjonowo, Poland, are shown getting the gondola of the balloon, the Gwiazda Polski, ready for an ascent into the stratosphere in the near future. The gondola resembles a huge striped ball of candy. The balloonists are to attempt a record height and hope to add to the fame of other Polish airmen who have accomplished aviation exploits. It's all a case of going a little bit higher.

Highway Beautification Reviewed

BIGWIN INN, Ontario, Sept. 8 (AP) Problems of keeping beautiful the areas surrounding highways were reviewed by officials in papers prepared for delivery Sept. 6 to the Canadian Good Roads Association convention. Highways Minister T. B. McQuesten of Ontario and W. H. Simonson, Senior Landscape Architect of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, prepared the papers.

Lecturing on "wayside development," Mr. McQuesten said that the term might cover a wide range, but he applied it particularly to his Department's policy in connection with the moderate mileage of high-grade highways — variously known as "super," "limited" or "divided highways" or in England as "motorways" —which Ontario recently adopted. Forty miles are completed and another 100 miles are in hand.

They are designed for sustained speed, with the best alignments, fewest curves, and least grades possible, and by passing centers of population. To accomplish their purpose fully, local traffic and local business along their borders must be discouraged as the ultimate intention is to limit access to these motorways except at carefully controlled and infrequent points.

In 1938 the probable trends for tomorrow's highways indicate that safety, utility, and appearance will be enhanced through application of landscape principles in highway cross section development. A balanced relationship may be expected between the three divisions of the cross section: the traffic area, the roadside or public area and the adjacent private lands. New road undertaking will take careful account of present and probable future uses of each part of the highway cross section so that the best appearing road will be the safest and the safest road will be attractive in appearance.

Some striking departures from hitherto-accepted viewpoints were made in the lecture on "Grade Separations at Railroads and at Highways" by Harold W. Griffin, Engineer of Plans and Surveys for New Jersey, a State which has been a leader in construction of superhighways and elimination of grade crossings.

Theodore G. Morgan, chairman of the Executive, and another speaker at the conference, deplored the too-frequent intrusion of political considerations into such matters as location and sound construction of highways. The taxpayer now realizes that a good road is a permanent investment and not an extravagance, that a poorly-built road is no economy but a constant liability, he said. Many of today's vexing problems will find their solution, he said, in improved highway transportation and to build adequate roads is a challenge to the nation's statesmen.

Pension Expert Named N. Y. Security Counsel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Lillian L. Poses, specialist in the study of pension systems and industrial relations, has been appointed regional attorney of the New York State Social Security Board, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional head of the Board announced Sept. 8.

Mrs. Poses has been technical adviser to Mrs. Rosenberg since the opening of the Social Security office here in May, 1936. She is a graduate of Hunter College and New York University and has held several government jobs.

Basque Refugees Earn Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Nearly 2,000 Basque refugee children are still scattered from Montrose in Scotland to Plymouth in the south of England in the 43 Homes which have been organized to care for them.

Of the 4,000 who came from Spain in the early months of 1937 when their country was invaded by Insurgent forces more than half have been sent back to their parents. Practically all the parents of those who are left are either missing, are refugees themselves, or have been made political prisoners. It is felt that complete repatriation would not take place for several months even when the civil war ends, as conditions would not be suitable for the return of children, especially in eastern Spain.

These children were brought from Spain on condition that no public money was used for their maintenance. The Homes rely on private charity for their support. The children themselves, however, play a large part in obtaining funds. It is here that their traditional songs and dances help. They are able to earn considerable sums by giving concerts in which the boys and girls perform Basque dances and sing folk songs.

According to Home Office regulations foreign children are not allowed to work for wages while in this country, but many of the older children help to run the Homes in which they live and thus cut down the expense of organization.

The Basque Children's Committee, the central organization in Britain, has also worked out a system of adoption under which members of the public undertake to pay for the maintenance of a Basque child while he or she remains in Britain. Many friendships have been made in this way between foster parents and the children.

Switching in Party Primary: Is It Morally Justifiable?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Political observers here are commenting that President Roosevelt withheld criticism of primary party-line jumping until such jumping was to the Democrats' disadvantage. They point out that some 150,000 regular Republicans voted in the Illinois Democratic primary in April in order to register a protest against the Kelly-Nash machine, and that nothing was heard from Washington then.

They are speculating now as to whether that silence and the present reaction following the defeat of Senator James P. Pope in Idaho is an indication that the New Deal was satisfied with the victory here of the Horner-Courtney forces. It has never been clear which Illinois Democratic camp President Roosevelt preferred. The Administration has lavished Federal funds on the Kelly-Nash machine, in control in Chicago. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, always elected with the support of the Chicago machine, is an ardent supporter of the President. It is known on the other hand that Gov. Henry Horner, while "going along" with the Administration on most things, strongly opposed the President on the Court reorganization plan.

Now comes a development which would seem to indicate something of a tacit support by the President for the Horner camp.

The crossing of party lines here in the primary was actually an issue in the campaign, and still is. It is pointed out that the President was undoubtedly aware at the time of what went on. So, it is asked, why didn't he say something about it then?

Issue of Machine Politics

It is recognized as possible that he might have been silent at the time because of the existence in that election of a broader issue, machine politics versus the other kind. Any criticism reflecting on the outcome of that election would not have been favorably received even outside of Illinois Democracy, it is believed, for the move to squelch "boss" or machine politics in the big cities is nation wide and has popular support.

Meanwhile the issue created locally by this crossing of party lines has come up again, independently of the President's remarks. Judge Stanley H. Klarkowski of the Circuit Court just ruled that Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket in the Illinois April primary had no legal right to do so because two full calendar years had not elapsed since the 1936 primaries, as the law, according to his ruling, requires.

The April primary was held just two days short of two years from the last one.

The ruling effects only two men, those nominated in the 13th District, for the action was brought by a defeated candidate in that district. He demanded a recount, and also contended the election was illegal because County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki permitted Republicans to enter in spite of the law forbidding it. Judge Klarkowski ruled that there were no nominations, thus leaving both John S. Ryan and his opponent out in the cold. The Democratic Senatorial Committee will now name candidates for the election.

Judge Jarecki, an adherent of the Horner-Courtney faction, which profited by the switching of Republicans over into the Democratic fold, had ruled that the law actually meant "political" rather than "calendar" years. The whole matter is now expected to go to the Supreme Court from which may come a ruling to settle the issue, at least legally.

Moral Question Raised

The moral issue, brought up particularly by the President, is discussed here from the standpoint of both partisan politics, and just plain "citizen" rights. It is pointed out that no law, legal or moral, should preclude a voter from casting his ballot at any time for the candidate he prefers. If some should abuse this privilege and use it merely to help selection of a weak candidate in the opposition party, it is, in the words of some observers, just one of those things which comes with the operation of a true democracy. To make it impossible for a voter to change his mind about party and sincerely vote his convictions would be disenfranchisement, it is held.

"Suppose for example," one observer notes, "I am a Republican and in the last primary voted the Republican ticket. Then I, for good reasons, change my mind about which party is the best, and at the next primary want to vote the Democratic ticket and help select the candidate whom I think is best qualified, and for whom I want to vote in the election. Suppose a law forbids my voting in the Democratic primary. My right to vote my conviction has been violated."

Many critics of restriction admit that it isn't morally right for one to meddle in another party's primary unless one is going to vote for the nominee in the election. Others insist that it is all right in circumstances such as those in the primary here. In this case the Republicans switched, not to help choose a weak candidate, but to help choose what they considered the best one. They frankly felt that the Democrats would win the election anyway, and they wanted to help get rid of the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago.

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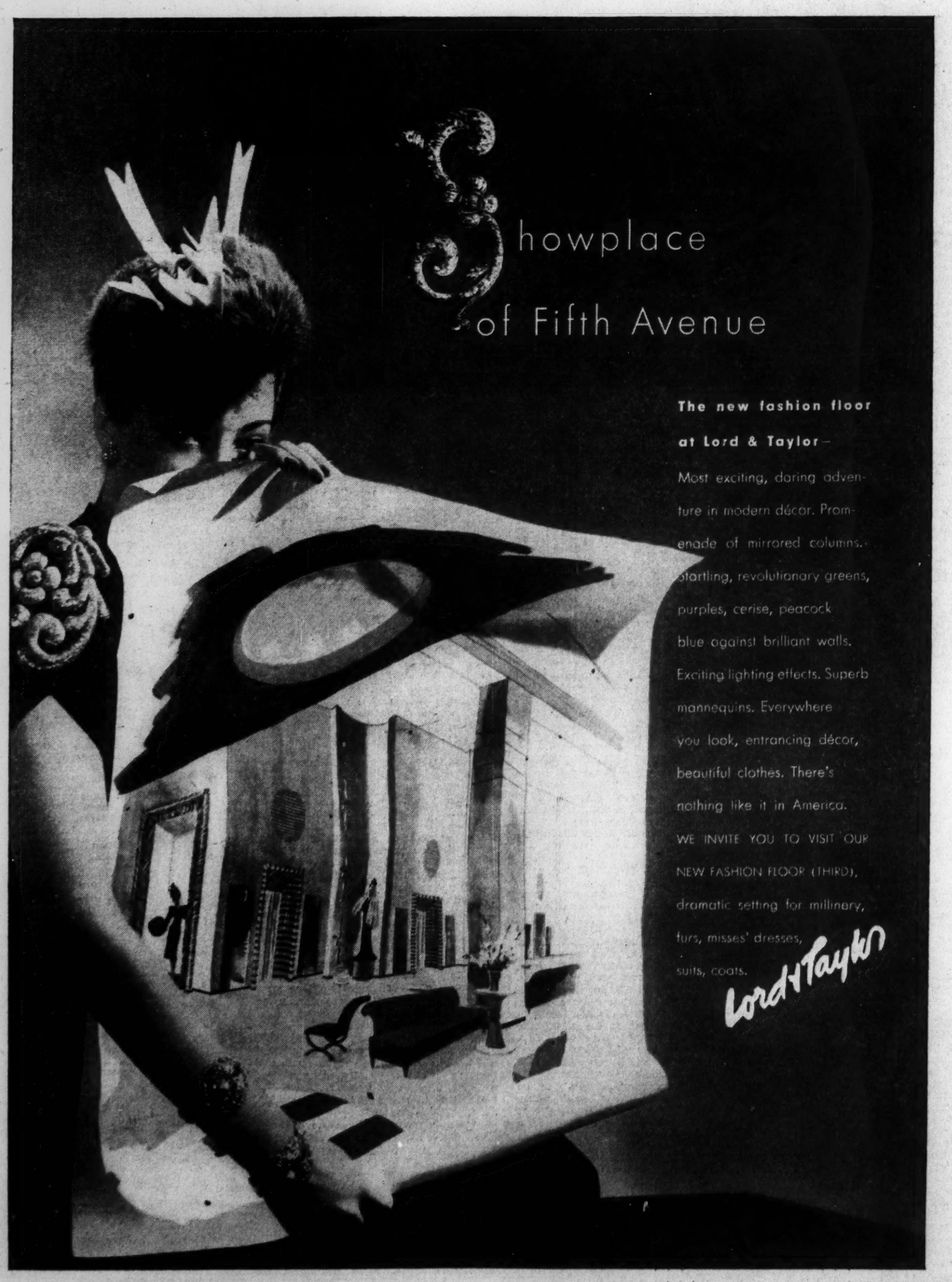
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So We Went to Asakusa

THIS afternoon we went to Asakusa. It had rained all morning—not a nice, polite rain, but a healthy torrent which turned the streets to black glass and the brook in the hotel garden into a miniature mountain stream which chattered and tumbled over the stones in its bed. Everything seemed to drip. Even the gloom of our room was as damp as a cave. Outside the clatter of wooden clogs rose in a steady crescendo, light and fast and animated. The heavy rain seemed to shut out all the noises which are modern Tokyo, leaving only that staccato clip-clop, clip-clop of light wood. And then, quite without warning, as it does in Japan, the sun came out, turning each raindrop to a jewel, the brook to a ribbon of fluid silver. And so we went to Asakusa.

* * *

THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS were gone from the trees which lined the walks, but the young leaves were feathery green. The wistaria was heavy with flowers and their fragrance hung thickly on the warm, moist air. Down at the end of the wide, dirt-paved avenue stood the great gate of the temple—ornate and massive, but with the red paint slightly dulled by time and weather. The huge suspended lantern dwarfed the crowds that passed through the gate. The booths which lined the road were filled with gaudy trinkets and toys costing only a few *sen*. There were chopsticks and small boats, pinwheels and kites. There were sweetmeat sellers with a sticky, alluring display of merchandise.

It was as if all of Tokyo—the simple, friendly, workaday people of Tokyo—had come out with us to enjoy the sun and the flowers after the storm. A motley crowd thronged the paths, strolling slowly along while they laughed and chattered and made their small purchases. There was the usual welter of children and nondescript dogs. There were mothers and grandmothers. A geisha—brilliant and unreal as a magnificent doll—walked along with demurely downcast eyes. Men in native dress and men in foreign clothes—a few soldiers—strode masterfully ahead of their womenfolk.

Behind the temple gate was the little park, surrounded by the tinsel and the glamour and the noise of a carnival. Here the temple façade was bright and glowing, with none of its glory dimmed. It was a strange background for an amusement center. Bands were blaring forth appalling renditions 'of "western-style" music to delighted audiences. A little carrousel lifted its feeble voice in competition, accompanied by the excited squeals of children who rode the bizarre steeds. There was a lightning calculator who, much to our consternation, started to deliver his act in English. Flocks of pigeons wheeled overhead or settled softly on the ground. Bean sellers moved through the crowd, with their small wooden boxes of beans for the overfed birds. There were stalls where bananas were being sold; and it was a noisy and energetic business, accompanied by much table banging and shouting on the part of the salesman. A wrestler, well over six feet tall, shouldered his way arrogantly along, while little boys gazed at him in admiration. White-robed pilgrims, bells jingling on their staves, plodded toward the temple of the Goddess of Mercy.

* * *

AT ONE SIDE flaunted the banners of theater street, flamboyant, exciting. There were bird shops down one alley and flower shops along another. Silk shops, curio shops, the inevitable camera shops were crowded on the temple grounds luring people in, sending them smiling on their way with knobby packages in their hands. Restaurants, their windows like pictures with the food spread out on glistening trays or packed in white wood boxes, emitted the sound of voices and laughter and happiness—the sober Japanese sort of happiness. Oh, yes, Asakusa in the spring can be a gay place indeed.

THEDIA COX KENYON

First Day of School

ON REACHING the schoolhouse door, the Captain inquired for Mr. Grimshaw. The boy who answered our knock ushered us into a side room, and in a few minutes—during which my eye took in forty-two caps hung on forty-two wooden pegs—Mr. Grimshaw made his appearance. He was a slender man, with white, fragile hands, and eyes that glanced half a dozen different ways at once—a habit probably acquired from watching the boys.

After a brief consultation, my grandfather patted me on the head and left me in charge of this gentleman, who seated himself in front of me and proceeded to sound the depth, or more properly speaking, the shallowness, of my attainments. I suspect that my historical information rather startled him. I recollect I gave him to understand that Richard III was the last king of England.

This ordeal over, Mr. Grimshaw rose and bade me follow him. A door opened, and I stood in the blaze of forty-two pairs of upturned eyes. I was a cool hand for my age, but I lacked the boldness to face this battery without wincing. In a sort of dazed way I stumbled after Mr. Grimshaw down a narrow aisle between two rows of desks, and shyly took the seat pointed out to me.

The faint buzz that had floated over the schoolroom at our entrance died away, and the interrupted lessons were resumed. By degrees I recovered my coolness, and ventured to look around me.

The owners of the forty-two caps were seated at small green desks like the one assigned to me. The desks were arranged in six rows, with spaces between just wide enough to prevent the boys whispering. A blackboard set into the wall extended clear across the end of the room; on a raised platform near the door stood the master's table; and directly in front of this was a recitation bench capable of seating fifteen or twenty pupils. A pair of globes, tattooed with dragons and winged horses, occupied a shelf between two windows, which were so high from the floor that nothing but a giraffe could have looked out of them.

Having possessed myself of these details, I scrutinized my new acquaintances with unconcealed curiosity, instinctively selecting my friends. . . .

On my left was a chubby little fellow with a great many freckles (this was Pepper Whitcomb), who made some mysterious motions to me. I did not understand them, but, as they were clearly of a pacific nature, I winked my eye at him. This appeared to be satisfactory, for he then went on with his studies. At recess he gave me the core of his apple, though there were several applicants for it.

Presently a boy in a loose olive-green jacket with two rows of brass buttons, held up a folded paper behind his slate, intimating that it was intended for me. The paper was passed skilfully from desk to desk until it reached my hands. On opening the scrap, I found that it contained a small piece of molasses candy in an extremely humid state. This was certainly kind. I nodded my acknowledgments and hastily slipped the delicacy into my mouth. In a second I felt my tongue grow red-hot with cayenne pepper.

My face must have assumed a comical expression, for the boy in the olive-green jacket gave an hysterical laugh, for which he was instantly punished by Mr. Grimshaw. I swallowed the fiery candy, though it brought the water to my eyes, and managed to look so unconcerned that I was the only pupil in the form who escaped questioning as to the cause of Marden's misdemeanor. Marden was his name.

Nothing else occurred that morning to interrupt the exercises, excepting that a boy in the reading class threw us all into convulsions by calling Absalom *A-bol'-som*—"Abol'som, O my son Abol'som!" I laughed as loud as any one, but I am not so sure that I should not have pronounced it Abol'som myself.—From "The Story of a Bad Boy," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Harvest

I HAVE no need of sleep, here in the quiet
And peace compressed within this single hour.
When a bluejay calls, the silence is ruffled by it
Only a little; the stirring of leaf and flower
Make but a faint, a shallow tracery
Of motion on the stillness, marking how deep
The quiet is, accenting it for me.
I came in weariness, but I need not sleep;
For here I can store up peace, can gather it in
Like a harvest against all clamor. The woodland too
Has known some hours of violence, felt the thin
Hard whips of rain, seen branches crashing through
The wind-torn air. Now everything is stilled;
The reservoirs of patience and peace are filled.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

PORTRAIT OF THE DUCHESS OF URBINO (BATTESTA SFORZA): *By Piero della Francesca*

PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA, who was born in the little town of Borgo San Sepolcro about 1416, was, according to Vasari, "a consummate arithmetician, geometrician and perspectivist," as well as an excellent painter. Devoting himself early to the study of mathematics, he combined this study so successfully with that of painting that, "at the age of fifteen he was already on the road to being a painter," and was early called to the Court of Urbino to work for the Duke, for whom he "made many beautiful pictures." He subsequently painted in Ferrara, Perugia, Rome, Arezzo and other cities, returning in his later years to his little native town, which possesses his "Resurrection," one of his greatest works.

In this fine portrait of the Duchess of Urbino, which forms the pendant to that of her husband, the Duke Federigo, Piero della Francesca gives a magnificent presentment of a great lady of the Italian Renaissance. The head, with the austere pallid face, has, save for its rich adornment, a northern severity reminiscent of some of the Flemish portraits of that period; but the elaborate head-dress, and the brocaded or quilted sleeves of pale golden hue, produce a sumptuous effect. The whole portrait is one of grave beauty and dignified poise.

The exquisite landscape and breadth of sky witness to Piero's profound understanding of aerial perspective. The two portraits, representing the Duke and Duchess of one of the most princely courts of the period, a center of learning visited by scholars and artists, are works which, in themselves alone, would suffice to ensure their painter a high place in the history of art.

Autumnal

THE late peach yields a subtle musk,
The arbor is alive with fume
More heady than a field at dusk
When clover scents diminished wind.
The walker's foot has scarcely room
Upon the orchard path, for skinned
And battered fruit has choked the grass.
The yield's half down and half in air,
The plum drops pitch upon the ground,
And nostrils widen as they pass
The place where butternuts are found.
The wind shakes out the scent of pear.
Upon the field the smell is dry:
The dill bears up its acrid crown;
The dock, so garish to the eye,
Distills a pungence of its own;
And pumpkins sweat a bitter oil.
But soon cold rain and frost come in
To hold pure fragrance to the soil;
The vine leaves droop with hoar at dawn.
And riches of the air blow thin.

THEODORE ROETHKE

More Than Half a Poet

DOROTHY WORDSWORTH, of whom William wrote: "She gave me eyes, she gave me ears," was more closely akin, through the delicacy of her perception, and through something aërial and spiritlike in its property, to Coleridge than to her brother. The central stanzas of "Three years she grew in sun and shower," whether they were written with her in mind or not, disclose the secret of the rare loveliness of the Alfoxden and Grasmere *Journals*; and the *Journals*, in turn, reveal the springheads of her quickening influence on Coleridge's genius. She saw, one "grave evening," the moonlight fall on the islanded house in Rydal Water, when all else was in shadow. "When I saw this lowly Building in the waters," she wrote, "among the dark and lofty hills, with that bright, soft light upon it, it made me more than half a poet." And more than half a poet in truth she was, if an eye sensitive to subtlest beauties and an instinctive feeling for apt words are an evidence.

There is her favourite birch-tree: "The sun shone upon it, and it glanced in the wind like a flying sunshiny shower. It was a tree in shape, with stems and branches, but it was like a spirit of water." There are the daffodils, that "tossed and reeled and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind"; . . . there is the deep stream which, as you hang over the wall in the evening and look at it, is "a ghostly white serpent line." . . .

Those are half a dozen pure, perspicuous impressions out of hundreds. But there is one in which she unconsciously reveals the inward vision which added such a precious seeing to her eye. "As I lay down on the grass," she writes, "I observed the glittering silver line on the ridge of the backs of the sheep, owing to their situation respecting the sun, which made them look beautiful, but with something of strangeness, like animals of another kind, as if belonging to a more splendid world." Precisely that beauty "with something of strangeness" in it, which touches the familiar with a transforming radiance until it seems "as if belonging to a more splendid world," is the peculiar gift of Coleridge's own genius, and by some secret divination Dorothy, in kindred fashion, read her world. What that divining meant to Coleridge in the intimate years of their association may be dimly guessed as one ponders over the excerpts from the Alfoxden *Journal* which Ernest Hartley Coleridge has set beside the text of "Christabel" in his great edition of the poem.—From "The Road to Xanadu," by JOHN LIVINGSTON LOWES. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

He Understood Comfort So Well

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, luxurious lifts, carpeted halls. Suite 89. We knocked. The *imghad* who had called on me opened the door without a trace of recognition. He led us into a drawing room furnished in spindly Louis XVI, threw back the portières and vanished. A figure turned from the window. We recognized Boubaka.

The last time we had seen him he was wearing wide trousers, a burnoos, leather sandals and the blue veil with which these free dwellers in the desert cover their faces. He had come after sundown, as we stood gazing across the land of Ahaggar. He had called himself "our brother, who loved us." And he had put an amber chain around my neck. . .

Naturally, he was much too elegantly dressed, and if he had not lifted those hands with their blue-tinted nails, those hands that twirled the lumps of cooked millet in a spinach-green-henna stew so skillfully, would we have recognized Boubaka? He smiled "soft as the moon," as they say in his language. He asked us to sit down; I first, then Jules, himself as host last, as decorum demands. No one would have guessed that the highest ideal of the composed and graceful man of the world before us was—an iron bed. When the French Colonial Centennial had taken place, Boubáka had been told that he might ask a favor of the Governor of Algiers, and without hesitating he asked for an iron bed. It had traveled the long distance south by camel back, an iron bed with a mattress and a cover of down. We ourselves had admired it in his tent of hide. The other members of the tribe slept on the desert sands, or on the palm-woven *angareb*, as we had done. But Boubaka, our distinguished brother, owned a lacquered iron bed, such as white men have—those unbelieving dogs who understand comfort so well.—From "Savage Symphony," by EVA LIPS. (New York: Random House.)

"Perfect God and perfect man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the study of Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, men are learning their true relationship to God. She revealed the facts of being by which we can discern the true status of all that really exists. As we gain an understanding of the truth we are enabled to follow Jesus' command (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

Christian Science reveals the allness of God, divine Mind. A realization of the allness of God, good, enables us to see real existence in its true light as wholly spiritual. From the material standpoint we look upon a creation that seems distorted, awry; Christian Science reveals God's creation to be perfect.

The Bible enjoins us to "judge righteous judgment." Christian Science not only throws new light on judging "righteous judgment," but it also affirms that we can thus judge only as we proceed on the basis of a perfect Principle and perfect idea. On page 259 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

"Thought and demonstration" imply spiritually mental activity and exemplification. This means that we must always be conscious of the foundational, scientific fact of "perfect God and perfect man," and apply our understanding of this fact in our everyday affairs. If we do not utilize the truth we know, we do not experience therefrom any practical advantage. Do we think we have just cause for resentment? Then let us analyze the situation from the standpoint of the allness and the perfection of God. In the perfect realm of Mind there can be nothing to wrong or be wronged, to offend or be offended. "God created man in his own image" (Genesis 1:27). The man of God's creating entertains only Godlike thoughts. He lives in a state of spiritual harmony. What, then, is it that says we are offended? It is the erroneous suggestion that argues there is something or somebody to give offence; that does not emanate from God, and has no real being or intelligence; that cannot actually reach or influence us, or make us admit that it has any power. Being spurious, it is destroyed through right thinking, thinking that is based on the allness of "perfect God and perfect man." If we disbelieve in error, and deny its seeming reality, it falls harmlessly into nothingness. Our responsibility—and this is important to understand—is to realize the impossibility of being offended, since in reality there is nothing and nobody to give or receive offence.

Has someone come to us who wishes to be healed of a physical malady? Or perhaps we need healing ourselves? Here, too, we can cling to the truth of perfect God and the perfection of man in His image and likeness. Man, as the child of God, is incorporeal, spiritual. "Rightly understood, instead of possessing a sentient material form, man has a sensationless body" (Science and Health, p. 280). God's man is not material, nor is he dependent on matter or its so-called laws; he is created by divine Mind, infinite intelligence. When understood and applied this truth corrects, regenerates, heals. It is the truth employed by Jesus when he said (John 5:14), "Thou art made whole;" or (Matthew 9:2), "Thy sins be forgiven thee."

Are we burdened by a sense of sin? Then let us remember that sin must be thought before it can be indulged, and, being primarily mental, it is subject to spiritually mental correction. The first thing for which we must strive is to see the unreality of sin, for we do not indulge in anything which we recognize has no foundation, no reality. Notwithstanding arguments to the contrary, nothing can be added to God's creation, be it claims of sickness or sin.

In an allegory descriptive of the modus operandi of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy describes the rehabilitation of "Mortal Man" through the Christ, Truth. The allegory closes with the statement (Science and Health, p. 442), "The prisoner rose up regenerated, strong, free," adding: "All sallowness and debility had disappeared. His form was erect and commanding, his countenance beaming with health and happiness. Divine Love had cast out fear."

We achieve freedom and harmony by realizing the scientific fact of "perfect God and perfect man." God's perfect man is not in bondage. He lives, moves, and has his being in eternal Mind, fetterless, free.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

"Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

PER mezzo dello studio della Scienza Cristiana, come scoperta e fondata da Mary Baker Eddy, gli uomini stanno imparando la loro vera relazione con Dio. Essa rivelò i fatti dell'essere coi quali possiamo discernere il vero stato di tutto ciò che realmente esiste. Coll'acquistare una comprensione della verità, siamo resi capaci di seguire il comandamento di Gesù (Giovanni 7:24): "Non giudicate secondo l'apparenza, ma giudicate con giusto giudizio".

La Scienza Cristiana rivela la totalità di Dio, Mente divina. Il renderci conto della totalità di Dio, buono, ci rende capaci di vedere la reale esistenza nella sua vera luce, come interamente spirituale. Dal punto di vista materiale guardiamo una creazione che sembra storta, sconvolta; la Scienza Cristiana rivela che la creazione di Dio è perfetta.

La Bibbia ci ordina di giudicare "con giusto giudizio". La Scienza Cristiana non solo getta nuova luce sul giudicare "giusto giudizio", ma essa anche afferma che noi possiamo giudicare così soltanto in quanto che procediamo in base ad un perfetto Principio e perfetta idea. A pagina 259 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mrs. Eddy ha scritto: "La comprensione come quella del Cristo dell'essere scientifico e della guarigione divina include un perfetto Principio ed idea,—Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto,—come base di pensiero e di dimostrazione".

"Pensiero e dimostrazione" implicano spiritualmente attività ed esemplificazione mentali. Questo significa che dobbiamo sempre essere consci del fatto scientifico, fondamentale, di "Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto", ed applicare la nostra comprensione di questo fatto nei nostri affari quotidiani. Se non utilizziamo la verità che conosciamo, non ne proviamo alcun vantaggio pratico. Pensiamo noi di avere una giusta causa di risentimento? Allora analizziamo la situazione dal punto di vista della totalità e della perfezione di Dio. Nel reame perfetto della Mente non vi può essere niente da danneggiare od essere danneggiato, da offendere od essere offeso. "Dio creò l'uomo a sua immagine" (Genesi 1:27). L'uomo della creazione di Dio ospita soltanto pensieri come quelli di Dio. Egli vive in uno stato di armonia spirituale. Che cos'è dunque, ciò che dice che siamo offesi? È la suggestione errata che arguisce che vi è qualche cosa o qualcuno per cagionare offesa; questa non emana da Dio, e non ha vero essere od intelligenza; non può realmente giungere a noi od influire su noi, o farci ammettere che ha potere alcuno. Essendo spurio, viene distrutto dal retto pensare, il pensare che è fondato sulla totalità di "Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto". Se noi discrediamo nell'errore, e neghiamo la sua apparente realtà, cade innocuamente nel nulla. La nostra responsabilità—e questo è importante di capire—è di renderci conto dell'impossibilità di essere offesi, poichè in realtà non vi è cosa o persona per cagionare o ricevere un'offesa.

Qualcuno è venuto da noi desiderando di essere guarito da una malattia fisica? O forse noi stessi abbiamo bisogno di guarigione? Qui, pure, possiamo tener stretta la verità di Dio perfetto e della perfezione dell'uomo nella Sua immagine e somiglianza. L'uomo, quale figliuolo di Dio, è incorporeo, spirituale. "Rettamente compreso, invece di possedere una forma materiale senziente, l'uomo ha un corpo privo di sensazioni" (*Science and Health*, pag. 280). L'uomo di Dio non è materiale, nè dipende dalla materia o dalle sue cosiddette leggi; egli è stato creato dalla Mente divina, intelligenza infinita. Quando sia compresa ed applicata questa verità corregge, rigenera, sana. Essa è la verità usata da Gesù quando disse (Giovanni 5:14): "Tu sei guarito"; o (Matteo 9:2): "I tuoi peccati ti sono rimessi".

Siamo aggravati da un senso di peccato? Allora ricordiamo che il peccato deve essere pensato prima di essere commesso, e, essendo primieramente mentale, è soggetto a correzione spiritualmente mentale. La prima cosa per la quale dobbiamo sforzarci è di vedere l'irrealtà del peccato, poichè non commettiamo nulla che noi riconosciamo non avere base, nè realtà. Nonostante gli argomenti opposti, nulla può essere aggiunto alla creazione di Dio, sia pretese di malattia che di peccato.

In un'allegoria che descrive il modus operandi della Scienza Cristiana, Mrs. Eddy descrive la riabilitation dell' "Uomo Mortale" da parte del Cristo, Verità. L'allegoria si chiude colla dichiarazione (*Science and Health*, pag. 442): "Il prigionero si alzò rigenerato, forte, libero", coll'aggiunta: "Ogni pallore e debolezza erano spariti. Il suo aspetto era eretto ed autorevole, il suo viso splendente di salute e di felicità. Il divino Amore aveva scacciata fuori la paura"

Raggiungiamo libertà ed armonia col renderci conto del fatto scientifico di "Dio perfetto ed uomo perfetto". L'uomo perfetto di Dio non è in cattività. Egli vive, si muove ed esiste nell'eterna Mente, svincolato, libero.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Another Starting Place

WE DROVE from Sorrento to Amalfi in a motor car driven by a nappy Italian who cared more for speed than for scenery. Of course, he would slow down now and then when we asked him, and he did stop three or four times to let us enjoy some especially beautiful view, but it was easy to see that glorious road did not mean to him what it meant to us. This morning Snug and I were talking about our next trip to the Mediterranean, and we agreed that we'll repeat that drive, but we'll pick out the slowest horse-drawn vehicle we can find and, when we reach Amalfi, we'll stay at the old monastery on the cliff until the beauty of the whole place has had its opportunity to enrich our souls.

Sometimes I think we are all traveling too fast every day to see and enjoy the beauties along the road. We rush by in swift motors, contenting ourselves with general impressions, when we ought to be walking and sitting down on a convenient rock now and then to relax and let the details speak to us with their tiny silvery voices.

Snug and I walked for a mile along the Amalfi Drive and that was the finest part of the trip. What a pity it was we had to hurry to our destination! What a pity it is we all seem to think it so necessary to rush frantically to our destinations! When will we learn that every destination is only another starting place? Let us enjoy ourselves leisurely as we travel along.—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DREIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

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Plans for Hines Defense Stir Speculation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 8—Lloyd Paul Stryker today moved for dismissal of the case against James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District leader.

In a document far more profound and extensive than the usual dismissal motion, Mr. Stryker based his move more upon legal technicalities than any assertion of his client's innocence. He contended the prosecution had failed to prove Mr. Hines had "contrived" a lottery; that, if there were such evidence, the defendant was not the master mind; that the two-year statute of limitation had expired when the indictment was filed on May 24, 1938; that no evidence was forwarded to show the conspiracy continued after May 24, 1936, and that if anything had been shown, it was acts of "corruption"—not "contrivance."

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Will James J. Hines take the stand in his own defense?

That question dwarfs all others today as the trial of the powerful Tammany District Leader, on charges of furnishing protection for the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket, reaches the point where the defense will tell its story.

Some observers hold that an innocent man would eagerly grasp the opportunity to take the stand and tell a simple, straightforward story to refute the elaborate case presented by the prosecution in the hands of Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County. Others contend that, even though innocent, it might be poor tactics to expose the defendant to the astute cross-examination of the prosecutor.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, proposed to open his case today, following the presentation of a motion that the charges against Mr. Hines be dismissed on the grounds that the evidence submitted is inadequate in quality and quantity. Mr. Stryker delivered to Mr. Dewey and Justice Ferdinand Pecora copies of his motion, which called for dismissal of all 13 counts in the Hines indictment. Such motions by the defense at the end of the prosecution's case are almost traditional and it is expected that the trial will be continued.

Speculation as to the defense's case is rampant here. Will the defense attempt to deny that Mr. Hines knew Dutch Schultz and occasionally associated with him in view of the extensive testimony of witnesses that they saw the two men together and that Mr. Hines twice interceded for the gangster? Will the defense call Leo Rosenthal and Eddie Holly, Hines handy men, who have been mentioned frequently by the prosecutor? Will the defense attempt to construct an alibi case?

State Closes Case

When Mr. Dewey closed the people's case late yesterday afternoon, he had called 51 witnesses, four less than he had estimated. It may be that those four were dropped for the very reason highlighted by Milton Bernard, rackets accountant, who proved the second recalcitrant witness of the trial. Mr. Bernard had "J. Hines" was on the back of a check Rose Wendroff, sister of J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, had sworn she delivered to Mr. Hines.

Upon cross examination by Mr. Stryker, Mr. Bernard tossed a last moment explosive into the trial by asserting in a bellicose manner that the name of "J. Hines" was not on the check when it came back to him from the bank. In view of the fact that Mr. Dewey himself admitted that the handwriting was not that of Mr. Hines, this testimony carried the damaging implication that the defendant's name had been written in as part of the "frame-up" alleged by the defense.

Dewey in Action

Mr. Dewey counteracted the sudden and unexpected testimony by a swift and cryptic redirect-examination during which he evoked from the witness the admission that he had sought business from Mr. Hines on several occasions and that once he had borrowed $390 from Leo Rosenthal, Hines lieutenant. The prosecutor permitted Bernard to leave the stand after he had conceded that he actually could not remember having looked at any of the three indorsements on the back of the check.

Following Bernard, Mr. Dewey summoned Spencer E. Bates, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Taxes, and Herbert Granoff, Department examiner, who testified that the name of Mr. Hines was on the back of the check when he saw it in 1937.

The prosecutor next called Cornelius Casey, Rensselaer County Democratic Chairman and Fire Chief of Troy, N. Y., who swore that Mr. Hines had asked him to take steps to protect Schultz from a "pushing around" he was receiving from the Troy police.

Murray is Witness

The State's last witness was James D. C. Murray, a well-known New York criminal lawyer, who told the court that he had warned Mr. Hines that Mr. Dewey was a "rough, tough, relentless prosecutor." Mr. Murray furnished corroborative evidence for that part of Davis's testimony in which he said that he had induced Mr. Murray to go to Mr. Hines and persuaded him to take some action against the appointment of Mr. Dewey special prosecutor in 1936. Davis has further testified that Mr. Hines had taken this warning to heart and had urged William Copeland Dodge, District Attorney at the time and allegedly "Hines' man," to head off the appointment of Mr. Dewey.

It had taken the prosecution three weeks to complete its case, although additional matter may be entered in rebuttal. In that time Mr. Dewey emerged as a superb architect who builds according to plan and fits every piece into its precise place. The superstructure was the testimony of three Schultz lieutenants, Davis, the youthful "mouthpiece"; George Weinberg, manager of operations, and Harry Schoenhaus, handler of financial details. They testified to direct contact with the defendant, to paying him regularly $500 to $1,000 a week over a period of four years; to talks and conferences with and involving the defendant, and of the conspiracy to induce Mr. Hines to "fix" public officials so the racket could operate with impunity.

Corroborative Witnesses

Then there were about 20 corroborative witnesses who were the superstructure's flying buttresses. They included policemen, Federal agents, John F. Curry, Former Leader of Tammany Hall; Max Steuer, famous lawyer; James D. C. Murray, another noted lawyer; Leslie Bateman, Former Mayor of Mount Vernon, and many others who supported various essential portions of the gangsters' testimony.

The mortar and chinking material was furnished by occasional expert witnesses who verified the legality of documents.

The foundation was laid by the long line of Negroes and policy bankers—Alexander Pompez, Joseph Mathias Ison, Wilfred Brunder, Macial Flores, etc.—who established the fact there was a policy combination: that there were assessments made for protection, and that in some manner protection was a concrete fact for those who were caught in policy raids or otherwise interfered with by the law.

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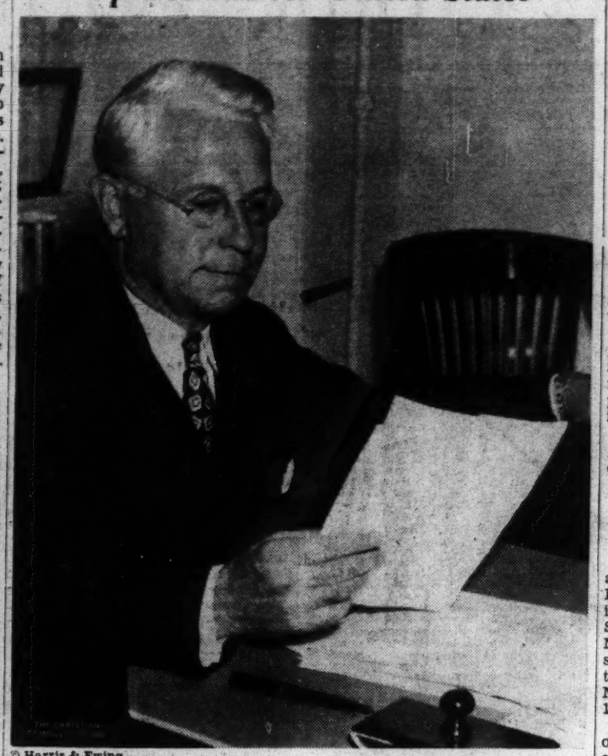

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Promoter of Friendly Relations

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington of the University of Denver heads the new Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department. He will supervise a program designed to remove misunderstandings about American policies and bring unity in educational and artistic fields.

Around World in Four Years!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—A tale of rounding the world in four years, instead of 80 days, was the latest Jules Verne adventure story to develop here when Dwight Long, whose home is on the Pacific Coast, sailed his 32-foot ketch Idle Hour into the harbor of Baghdad-on-the-Hudson which not so long ago welcomed that other, but far swifter, round-the-world voyager, Howard Hughes.

Mr. Long, who hoisted sail on his cruise in Seattle after leaving the University of Washington, revealed that New York was the first Atlantic port he had touched on his 34,000-mile voyage. But while he may not have seen much of Atlantic ports, he has had plenty of adventure in Spain and the middle of the vast South Pacific, the scenes of his two most harrowing experiences.

Mr. Long was arrested in Bilbao by Spanish Insurgents and charged with plotting to assassinate General Francisco Franco. Apparently the word had gone out from England that some such plot was afoot and that the world-be assassins were proceeding to Spain in a small boat. After many hours of questioning, however, Mr. Long finally convinced his captors that he had no designs against the leader of the Spanish rebellion.

His experience in the Pacific occurred about 1,200 miles off the coast of New Zealand, where a hurricane snapped the mast of his little vessel and ripped away the sails. He finally made Aukland, using blankets as make-shift sails.

During two years of the Odyssey, Mr. Long was accompanied by a Tahitian boy who helped with the navigating. From New York City he will finish his trip by cruising to the Pacific Coast.

South Is to Study Its Own Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The South's answer to the recent National Emergency Council's report to President Roosevelt, which led to the South being called the "Nation's No. 1 economic problem," is to be sought at the Southern Conference to be held in Birmingham, Ala., in November, by representatives from 13 southern states.

Approximately 1,000 Southerners, organized as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, United States Commissioner at Birmingham, as temporary chairman, have formed into a group to make a preliminary study and outline a working program to meet the South's needs.

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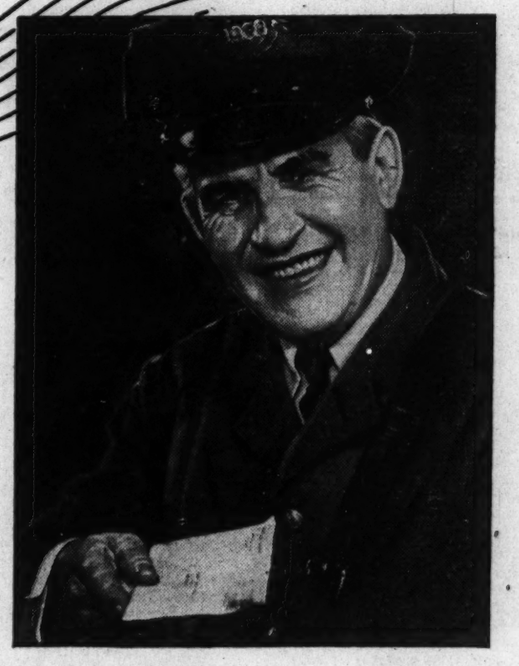
A message to YOU

from ALL those who make Motion Pictures



THIS MESSAGE comes to you from every one of us — not just from the directors and stars whose names you know — but from the writers, the musicians, artists and designers, the men and women of 276 different arts, crafts and professions who work — most of us anonymously — behind the scenes.

All of us have been busy for many months, each in his or her own way, to make this fall motion picture season one that you will never forget.

Some of us have traveled to distant places — to equatorial Africa and to the frozen north — to bring you the unmistakable realism of authentic locales —

Others of us have been delving into history, searching the museums and libraries of the world, gathering facts about the dress, the speech, the customs of days past — so that the pictures you see on the screen will be true to the spirit of their time and their place —

Some of us have been writing — spinning for you stories of love and adventure — of intrigue and horror — of sacrifice and achievement — happy tales and sad — simple, homespun tales and tales of epic sweep —

Others have been at work in the laboratory — constantly striving for the still further improvement of photography, color and sound —

All working with the one objective of giving you entertainment at its very best — pictures that will weave their magic about your mind, unroll for you the curtains of time and space and transport you from the commonplace workaday world into new worlds of wonder — free you from care — give you solid hours of relaxation and enjoyment.

In this work we have been helped — greatly helped — by your criticisms and your praise in the past.

Some of you like one type of picture and some another — just as some like apple pie, while others prefer ice cream and some like both. This very diversity of taste, this healthy difference of opinion, has challenged us to fresh endeavor — to constant research and experimentation.

So you — as much as we — are responsible for the fact that this fall — as befits the eve of the motion picture's Golden Jubilee—there is coming to your favorite theatre the finest array of productions ever released in any one season.

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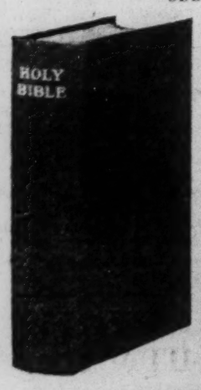

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1938

City Repairs Taken Over As Jobs for WPA

Department places remain unfilled until Federal bureau assigns relief workers—Roads lead.

Is there a trend in the United States today toward increasing reliance by cities upon the Federal Government to finance what once were ordinary municipal activities, through WPA work relief? After three years of Federal participation in work relief under the uniform WPA system, it appears that such a transition is gradually taking place.

A case study made in the City of Boston gives evidence to support such an extraordinary observation. In a series of articles, of which this is the third, general activities of WPA and its increasing ramifications with and influence upon various aspects of municipal government today are discussed.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More and more, as cities sponsor WPA projects of the type that supplement regular municipal activities, WPA workers fill jobs once occupied by city laborers.

More and more, as cities encourage WPA projects to repair or rebuild municipal property, WPA workers fill jobs once held by employees of private enterprise.

These are the trends of municipal government in at least one large United States city today, as Federal participation in unemployment relief through the WPA becomes more firmly entrenched.

Of the two, the first is more widespread. As WPA labor projects supplement such regular city work as road building, sewer construction, park maintenance and the like, there is proportionately less need for city laborers.

To say that WPA workers fill jobs once occupied by city laborers is not to say that cities dismiss regularly enrolled employees and then rehire them under the guise of a WPA project to do similar work. Rather, in the branches of municipal activity which maintain the larger WPA work programs, there is today, in the case of the City of Boston, a trend not to replace laborers and unskilled workers who leave the service through retirement or other causes. Consequently, others who under normal circumstances might have occupied these vacant positions usually turn to WPA for work.

Statistics show that since 1933 Boston has left 980 jobs unfilled. An analysis of the vacancies, department by department, shows that over two-thirds were laborers' jobs. Furthermore, they occur in departments which used to carry most of the city's construction work, the Public Works, Park and Transit Departments—and which now sponsor the bulk of the city's WPA program.

Department Jobs Shrink

By official record, these Departments employ fewer men today than in 1929, showing that the decrease of laborers was not from any temporary peak load caused by the depression, but that it is below the level of a year when employment conditions were regarded as normal.

It seems patent that as Boston has expanded its WPA activities it has required less laborers for city work. The distribution of laborers this year among various classes of projects is as follows:

On highway, road and street projects—7,622 workers; on recreational (park) projects—2,183 workers; on public owned utilities (such as water)—2,000 workers; airports and airways—175; and public buildings—4,240.

The list totals 16,220—a figure within about 4,000 of all regular officials and employees of Boston. They are not white-collar workers; they are the WPA non-skilled, classifying as laborers. With such a supply at hand, is there any need for a city to increase its own labor force?

Of the second trend—that WPA workers fill jobs once occupied by employees of private enterprise—Boston has a surprising situation.

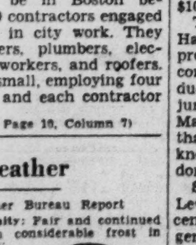
Before the day of ERA and WPA there used to be in Boston between 50 and 60 contractors engaged almost entirely in city work. They included painters, plumbers, electricians, metal workers, and roofers. Each firm was small, employing four to five helpers, and each contractor

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight, with considerable frost in susceptible places; Friday fair, not quite so cool in the afternoon; moderate and decreasing north and northeast winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool with light frost, possibly heavy in exposed places, tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool, probably light frost in exposed places in the interior tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north and northeast winds, fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

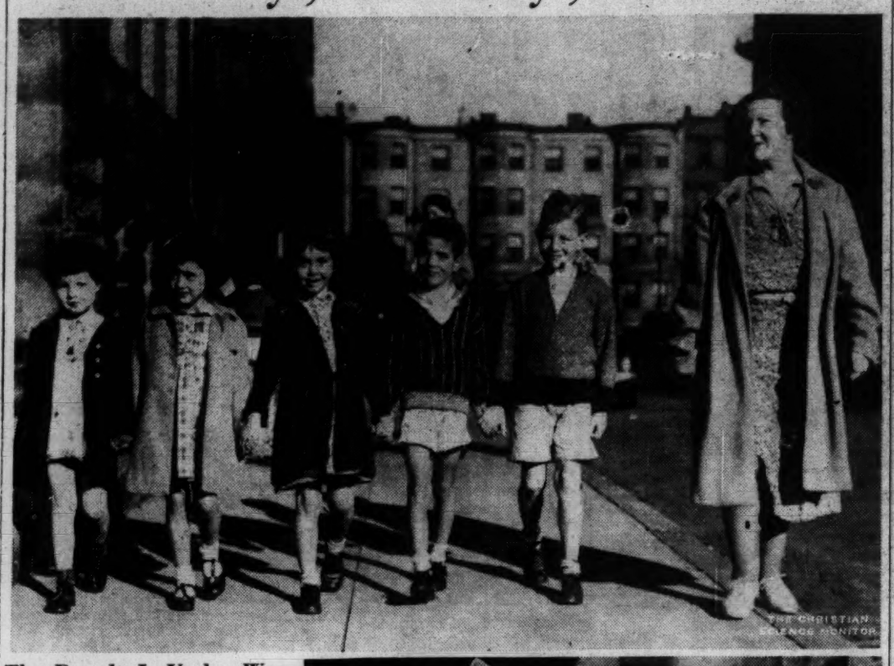
	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	69	Minneapolis	60	68
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	64	78	New York	54	78
Denver	58	82	Norfolk	74	88
Helena	54	76	Philadelphia	62	80
Kansas City	78	96	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	60	76	San Francisco	56	76
Miami	80	94	Washington	64	86

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept 8
B—Maximum Sept 7

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:20 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday 11:43 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:58 p. m.

'School Days, School Days, Dear Old—'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Parade Is Under Way

New School Year Opens for 130,000 Boston Children

Public schools opened in Boston today for 130,000 pupils who trooped back to kindergartens, intermediate grades, Latin, Commerce, Mechanic Arts and other High Schools for another year.

Likewise the public schools of Medford, Newton, Randolph, Somerville, and Wellesley commenced a new year today. On Monday, schools will open in Brookline, Cambridge, Lynn, Nahant, and Revere. All other public schools of Greater Boston opened yesterday.

In Boston, school authorities reported that there will be no unusual changes in curricula this year; only three new minor courses are being added.

At the office of the School Committee officials once again predicted that this year, 1938-39, there will be fewer students in the Boston public schools than at any time in the past 10 years. The 130,000 anticipated enrollment for Boston is a drop of 1,500 from last year and a total drop of 7,500 since 1933.

In schools in the vicinity of Old Harbor Village, the new Federal Housing unit, Superintendent Arthur L. Gould and the Board of Superintendents will closely watch enrollment today to see which schools receive the bulk of the 900 children concentrated in this small zone.

To care for an anticipated overflow, three schools in Dorchester and two in South Boston have made plans to use both vacant rooms and some new classrooms built especially for the Old Harbor Village children this summer.

While the regular school activities are carried on, the School Committee has planned for new school building construction during the year.

Under plans approved by the PWA, eight-room additions will be made this year to both the William Howard Taft intermediate school and the High School of Practical Arts, this time, had been maintaining an electric drawbridge there. The order from Washington saves $1,000 a year in the cost of keeping the bridge in working order.

By a Staff Photographer

A Last-Minute Grooming for School

Work of Massachusetts Hens Is Graded Into Four Classes

Massachusetts hens, like schoolchildren, are to have their work graded—though whether this procedure will spur them on in active competition with each other remains to be seen. Under a law enacted in the closing weeks of the Legislative session, effective yesterday, eggs sold in the Commonwealth must now be classified in four sizes.

When a housewife asks for "large" eggs now she will be certain that they weigh 24 ounces to the dozen. The "mediums," she will be assured, weigh 21 ounces to the dozen, the "pullet" 18 ounces, and the "peewee" class includes all lesser sizes. A tolerance of 4 per cent by volume is permitted.

The new law empowers the Commissioner of Agriculture to establish rules and regulations in its enforcement. Fines of $25 for the first offense and $50 for the second, are prescribed. A $50 fine may also be imposed for the obstruction of department inspectors in their line of duty.

"Wholesale" eggs not packed in cartons and eggs marked "unsized" are exempted from the provisions of the law.

Organized Gambling Attacked In Waterbury Arrests of 61

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8—Striking at organized gambling which a grand jury said last spring was allowed to "flourish unmolested" in Waterbury, State's Attorney William B. Fitzgerald, in a single day of raiding, rounded up 61 persons this week.

In Waterbury and neighboring Naugatuck, State, local, and Federal officers pounced on a lottery and policy slip business that they estimated was profiting its operators $100,000 annually.

Trial of Waterbury's Mayor, Frank Hayes, held with several other less prominent persons on charges of conspiracy to defraud his city, is due to start this month. The grand jury investigation which led to the Mayor's arrest brought out evidence that law enforcement officers had known of illegal gambling and had done nothing effective to prevent it.

State's Attorney Lawrence L. Lewis resigned after incurring the censure of the grand jury. Mr. Fitzgerald, who managed the raids this week, succeeded him as district prosecutor.

Cox Goes It Alone

It began to look as though Connecticut had received its share of PWA funds for this year. While there had been no definite word from Washington, William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, decided he could not afford to wait any longer for PWA action on projects which will complete the Merritt Parkway across Fairfield County. Mr. Cox advertised the projects for bid and will carry them through with State funds, completing the Parkway within the coming year.

Saugatuck Nonnavigable?

The Highway Department received co-operation from another Government agency when the Secretary of War signed an order declaring the Saugatuck River where it flows under the Boston Post Road in Westport a nonnavigable stream. No boat had used the channel for nine years, but the Highway Department, all

Constables Found Out

Two court cases put steam behind the movement against small town constables and their collection of fees for police work. In Rockville, Constable Leonard Giglio of Bolton, was fined $25 and costs and given a six-months suspended jail sentence on a charge of accepting a bribe.

In Middletown, Constable Philip R. Sherwood of Rocky Hill and James V. Carta, Middletown restaurant proprietor, were arrested on a conspiracy charge.

Graves Case Trial to Start After Primary

Defendants' motion to put questions to 2 witnesses out of state allowed by Judge Fosdick.

Boston Today

The case of Frederick H. Graves, indicted on charges of perjury in the civil suit of the City of Boston against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso and before the Boston Finance Commission, will not go to trial before the primaries on Sept. 20, in which Mr. Curley is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

This was brought out in Suffolk Superior Court today when Judge Frederick W. Fosdick allowed a motion brought by Mr. Graves to propound sets of questions to two out-of-state witnesses.

These witnesses are William J. Montgomery, vice-president of the insurance company which hired Graves to represent the company in the settlement of a land damage case while Mr. Curley was Mayor, and Ralph L. Polio, clerk of the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington, where Graves alleges he held conversations with Mr. Curley on the settlement of the suit.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle and Mr. Graves' counsel, Lafayette R. Chamberlin, agreed "it was almost inevitable" that trial would be delayed until after the primary because Mr. Doyle said he would put a set of questions to Mr. Montgomery, to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York and a Mr. Senn, another executive of the insurance company.

Garment Strike Brought to Close

The two-week-old strike of garment workers at three nonunion shops at 35 Kneeland was halted at 8:30 a. m. today when manufacturers and union officials reached an agreement for higher wages and shorter hours.

Pickets immediately dispersed and went to work. A memorandum was signed at noon by the manufacturers at the office of Harry Bergson, 31 State Street, impartial chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

The agreement calls for wage increases of about $750 a week for 200 employees of Berman & Levine, Puritan Dress Company (also known as Liberty Dress Company) and Samuel Bloom & Son, Inc., according to Samuel Silverman, counsel for two of the firms. In addition, he said, hours were reduced to 35 a week.

Philip Kramer, general manager of the Joint Board, said the Union would start next week to picket other dress shops that do not observe union conditions. There are 10 such shops, he added.

Experts Plan Visit to Boston

Industrial executives, operating technicians, agricultural specialists and home management experts from various parts of the world will visit Boston for two days beginning Saturday, Sept. 10, under the aegis of the Seventh International Management Congress, opening in Washington on Sept. 19.

Boston is one of four cities in which the visiting groups will study American industry and agriculture at close range. They will also tour New England, the Eastern Coast and the Middle West.

Arrangements for the Boston visit have been made by Prof. Asa S. Knowles, head of the Department of Industrial Engineering at Northeastern University, with the cooperation of Charles H. Hatch of New York, chairman of the National Management Council of the U. S.

The first of the four groups, which include some of the best known European and American management experts, will arrive at Harvard University on Saturday. There they will study methods of research and the use of research data under the guidance of Dean W. B. Donham and Assistant Dean George F. F. Lombard.

Groups of agriculturalists and home management experts will visit the Arnold Arboretum, the Bussey Institute and the Harvard Botanical Museum. Other tours, historical and industrial, will also be made during the visit and will cover the fishing, confectionery, shoe manufacturing and textile industries of this region.

Northeastern Has Big Class

The largest Freshman class to enter Northeastern University in more than a decade—nearly 700 students—today began classes in the University's new $1,000,000 building on Huntington Avenue, opposite the Opera House, it was announced by Prof. Milton Schlagenhauf, director of admissions.

Although formal dedication will not take place until early in October, the new building will be used immediately to inaugurate the University's fortieth year.

Italian Liner Docks in Boston

Capt. Guglielmo Lazzari, skipper of the Italian Line's motorship Vulcania; Capt. Emilio Empoldi, chief purser, and a staff of officers of that ship, deviated from their seafaring duties after the vessel tied up at Commonwealth Pier today, long enough to go ashore and officially open the Italian-American Fair, sponsored by the Boston Women's Republican Club on Beacon Hill. It is a one-day fair, closing tonight following an Italian dinner.

The Vulcania came in from New

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Radiant in Dress of Delicate Pink

"Weeping" Cherry Tree at Mere Point, Maine

Maine's Patented Cherry Tree Gives the World a New Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERE POINT, Maine, Sept. 8—Maine has a new variety of cherry tree, a "weeping" type with long pendulent branches, abundant foliage and more numerous flowers in the spring. It was discovered, propagated and patented by Mrs. S. Fahs Smith of Mere Point, Maine, and York, Pa.

Mrs. Smith discovered the first seedling of the unusual tree about 10 years ago, growing under a tree which she previously set out. Noting its marked differences, she transplanted and developed it until three years ago she was granted plant patent number 188, which gave her exclusive right to "make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof for a term of seventeen years."

In fall the leaves of the new weeping cherry become bronze in color, later changing to red. Some years they do not drop off until around Christmas. The flowers are light pink, single, and far more numerous than those of other varieties. The fruits are small with large stones and of value only to birds. There are other types of weeping cherry trees, but none apparently have the grace and symmetry of the Smith variety, in which the branches become immediately pendant after junction with the main trunk.

New Law on Auto Excise Tax Expected to Speed Collection

A new and more powerful weapon to force speedy payment of automobile excise tax bills will be available to local tax collectors on and after Oct. 14.

On that day the law adopted by the 1938 Legislature providing for suspension of car registrations of those motorists who fail to pay their motor excise tax bills will go into effect.

Harassed by the fact that excise delinquents annually total approximately $1,000,000 on a total tax of between $5,500,000 and $6,750,000, tax officials throughout Massachusetts favored the present law.

Co-operating on its passage were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Hermann C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and others interested in gaining more revenue from automobile excise taxes.

Hard to Collect

According to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, delinquencies which exceed one year are difficult to collect because of removals and the like, with the result that many municipalities, particularly Boston, have large excise tax delinquencies from past years, which probably will never be collected.

A recent Boston Municipal Research Bureau bulletin, issued at the time of the legislative discussion of the subject this year, showed that Boston delinquencies for the years 1929 through 1937 totaled $1,383,898, most of which probably will not be collected. Delinquencies for the state as a whole totaled approximately $3,000,000 for the same period.

Mr. Long pointed out, however, that the new law provides no weapon for collecting taxes back of 1938. Furthermore, should motorists lose their registrations this year for continued failure to pay the 1938 tax, they still may obtain 1939 plates unless insurance companies refuse to insure their cars.

Because of the fact that only 2½ months of 1938 will remain after the new law goes into effect, Mr. Long expects the first real test of its value will come in 1939.

Two Plans Discussed

When the 1938 Legislature considered passage of a bill to speed excise tax collections, two types of laws, one or the other used in 13 States, were considered. One provided that a motorist to obtain registration should present a paid excise tax bill of the previous year. The second bill, the basis for the new law, provided that if the excise tax was not paid within a certain time, the motorist's registration would be suspended.

Proponents of the first bill insisted its provisions would make excise tax collection absolutely 100 per cent. Its opponents argued it would penalize those who pay their tax promptly merely to track down the delinquents. Those favoring the second plan said it would affect only the delinquents. Its opponents contended its operation would not be as efficient as the former plan. However, the latter bill was adopted.

Under its provisions, if a motorist fails to pay his excise tax within 30 days after the local collector mails it to him, the collector may notify the Registrar of Motor Vehicles that he is delinquent. The Registrar, thereupon, will notify the motorist that if he fails to pay within another 30 days he will lose his registration.

On Tax Collector

Tax Commissioner Long contended the efficiency of the law depends entirely upon the efficiency of the tax collector and the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

If the tax collector, he explained, notifies the Registrar immediately when the 30-day period has elapsed and the Registrar quickly sends out his warning to the delinquent motorists, the collection system will be greatly speeded and various cities and towns will benefit by greater annual revenue from the excise tax system.

However, he added, some of the present delinquencies are due to failure of tax collectors to send out demands to delinquent taxpayers. He contended these same collectors may be lax in notifying the Registrar of delinquents, thus preventing the new law from operating efficiently.

But Mr. Long agreed that some additional legal process was necessary to aid the collector in obtaining the motor tax. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, in its 1938 excise tax report, pointed out that on Jan. 1, 1938, 29 per cent of the 1937 Boston total of $900,576 remained uncollected. In Somerville the delinquencies totaled 30.3 per cent, in Medford 23.3 per cent, in Cambridge 19.4 per cent and in Everett 18.2 per cent. In 19 large Massachusetts municipalities the excise tax delinquency for 1937 totaled 16.4 per cent.

WPA Sewing Centers In R. I. Consolidated In Efficiency Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8—Mrs. Poyntell C. Staley, director of the Division of Women's Professional Projects in Rhode Island, is completing arrangements for the consolidation of 21 WPA sewing projects in the State under one administrative setup in accordance with the aims of the $650,000 project recently approved by national administrators.

The women, with an average daily attendance of 1,921 on all projects, will be able to receive greater service, and the women on small projects in outlying towns will receive the same service as those on the larger projects in the cities through the operation of a State-wide system, she explained. The project will continue as an experiment for the remainder of the year.

The $650,000, Mrs. Staley explained, represents the combined costs of all the individual projects which are to be serviced by the State. All the garments made in the projects will be distributed through the State Unemployment Relief Commission.

Boston Harbor Shown to Need Good Clean-Up

Towboat captain advises opening closed channels—Others at hearing urge disposal plants

To help clear up pollution which, he said, makes Boston Harbor "the filthiest harbor in the Western World," Capt. William P. Coughlin of Winthrop recommended at the first of three public hearings on the problem being held by a special recess commission that various channels which have been closed at various times should be reopened to allow a freer flow of water, and that the outlets of the main drainage systems of Metropolitan Boston should be moved further out to sea.

The hearing opened in the State House today with State Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, pointing out that pollution had been definitely established by an earlier special commission which reported to the Legislature last year and that the task before the present commission—of which he is chairman—is to determine how best to eliminate the condition.

Captain Coughlin, who said he had been engaged in tow-boating in the harbor for a quarter century, particularly urged the reopening of the Belle Island Channel, Shirley Gut, Black Arrow Gorge and the old channel around Jeffrey Point.

These and others, he declared, had been closed illegally, in any event, and under the law should be bridged and kept open. The flow of water through them, he asserted, would increase the general circulation in the harbor and ameliorate the present condition of pollution to a large extent.

Advises Disposal Plants

Howard E. Bailey, a consulting sanitary engineer, pointed to complete sewage treatment plants as the only thoroughgoing answer to the problem, but proposed that as a temporary expedient primary treatment plants be installed to break up the garbage and solid matter in the sewage before it is dumped into the harbor. It was unofficially estimated that the cost of a complete treatment equipment would reach $50,000,000.

Mr. Bailey declared that the cost of erecting such plants eventually should be borne by the entire Commonwealth, but that the cost of operation should be borne by all the cities and towns using the sewer systems of Metropolitan Boston.

The larger communities involved are these:

Served by the North Metropolitan system: Reading, Revere, Everett, Chelsea, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Belmont, Arlington and some of Boston.

Served by the South Metropolitan system: Roxbury, West Roxbury, Back Bay, Brighton, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Braintree, Brookline, Newton, Quincy, Waltham, Watertown, Needham, Dedham, Milton, Norwood, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley and Weymouth.

There is also the main Boston drainage system.

An Ill-Proportioned Burden

Too few of these towns in the Metropolitan area are forced to bear their fair share of the cost of operating these systems, William A. Bradford, former Mayor of Quincy, asserted. Mr. Bradford also stated that he favored primary treatment and chlorination plants, and the establishment of an authority to control operation of the three sewer systems and to direct the flow of water into harbors. This authority would also apportion costs of operation among the different communities involved.

William T. Doyle, president of the Dorchester Board of Trade, reported that pollution conditions are ruining the city and state investment in beaches along the harbor.

"In the past," he said, "we have followed the line of least resistance by dumping sewage into the harbor." He proposed that the commission make a survey of sewage disposal plants in mid-western cities where such simple dumping into the ocean was impossible.

Former Representative George F. Murphy (D) of East Boston, expressed the opinion that the local communities in the areas served should construct their own individual disposal plants. "Why," he asked, "should Boston be forced to take care of the up-country sewage by constructing a treatment plant on its harbor front?"

Representative Thomas E. Linnehan (D) of Boston, and Representative Eddie D. Carson (R) of Quincy, both urged that Federal assistance should be sought for any project undertaken.

The second of the three hearings scheduled by the Commission will take place in the Quincy Hall at 7:30 tonight. The third is to be held in the Winthrop Town Hall tomorrow evening.

Statistics Topic Of MIT Meeting

A two-day conference on the application of statistical methods to industrial and engineering problems opened today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the direction of the departments of mathematics, economics and social sciences. L. H. C. Tippett of the British Cotton Industry Research Association headed the list of foreign delegates in attendance.

During the past decade the practical applications of statistical methods in engineering work have developed steadily and the purpose of today's conference is to explain to engineers and executives the nature and possibilities of cost-saving statistical devices. All the meetings are being held in the lecture hall of the Eastman Laboratories.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Louise Wheatley Cook, C. S. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Veterans Building, Walden Street, Concord, 8

Theaters

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Boston—
"Crime School," with "The Dead End Kids." 11:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "Gold Mine in the Sky," featuring Gene Autry. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 2:39, 6:41, 9:41. Also "Passport Husband." 9:10, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter. Also "The Lone Wolfe in Paris," featuring Francis Lederer.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—

"Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Bruce Cabot and Beverly Roberts in "Tenth Avenue Kid." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

University—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 1:55, 5, 8.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Tropic Holiday," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Martha Raye, and Bob Burns. 3:50, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

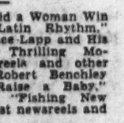
Metropolitan—
"Sing You Sinners," starring Bing Crosby, Ellen Drew, and Fred MacMurray. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also Kay Francis and George Brent in "Secrets of an Actress." 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"New Brunswick," "Did a Woman Win the Civil War?" "Latin Rhythm," with Jan Peerce, Horace Lapp and His Orchestra. "Sport's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Robert Benchley explains "How to Raise a Baby," "Joaquin Murietta," "Fishing New Zealand Waters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." Also "Music for Madame," with Nino Martini. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
"Little Miss Broadway," starring Shirley Temple. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett. 3, 6:40, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—



Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Uptown—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Tomorrow: "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens."

Strand—
"Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin. Also "Panamint's Bad Man," with Smith Ballew.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Having Wonderful Time," starring Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Gamble." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert in "Bluebeard's 8th Wife." Also "40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Gene Raymond in "Life of the Party." Also "Born to the West," with John Wayne and Marsha Hunt.

Scollay and Modern—
"Racket Busters," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Give Me a Sailor," with Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance Tour on Tapestries by Mrs Sayward, 11 a. m.

Vermont Suing for $12,000 Spent on Montpelier Project

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 8—The State of Vermont is suing the City of Montpelier to recover $12,000 which it claims it spent for Montpelier's benefit in connection with the Winooski River flood control program here.

The case is on the docket of the September term of Washington County Court, which will open here Sept. 13. It relates to construction of the so-called clothespin dam. Prior to acceptance of the dam by the City from the State there was a lengthy discussion regarding suitability of the type of gates installed. During the first winter, it was found expensive to operate and maintain the new gates, and the State spent considerable money before the dam was acceptable to the City. Montpelier has steadily refused to reimburse the State. The suit, filed by Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney General, is the result.

Veterans Facility

The Burlington regional office of the Veterans Administration was moved last week into the east wing of the new Veterans Facility at White River Junction which combines both regional offices for the States of Vermont and New Hampshire and also includes a hospital.

George B. Kolk, manager of the Burlington regional office, will be manager of the combined Facility.

Traffic Fatalities Drop

Twelve fewer fatalities from automobile accidents than for the same period last year in Vermont were shown by the Aug. 31 report of the State Motor Vehicle Department. There were five motor vehicle fatalities in August which was the smallest number for any month over a 10-year period.

During the 8-month period 48 persons had been killed in auto accidents on Vermont highways. This number compared with 60 over the same period a year ago.

Vermont-Quebec Day

A delegation of 75 Vermonters, headed by Gov. George D. Aiken, were guests Sept. 1 of the Sherbrooke Fair where Vermont-Quebec day was celebrated. The party was met at the border by Canadian officials and escorted to the Sherbrooke City Hall where greetings were extended by Mayor M. T. Armitage. Governor Aiken responded for the Vermonters.

Tourists Drop Off

Tourist business in Vermont is running behind that of last year, according to a report issued by Harold H. Chadwick, Director of Publicity. As 1937 set a new record high, the trade this season is not expected to fall below other previous years. With additional advertising of the Vermont fall foliage season, the publicity department expects the tourist season wil be considerably extended.

Fewer Vehicles

Figures released by the State Motor Vehicle Department show a slight decrease in the number of vehicles registered in the State from April 1 to Aug. 31. Fees totaled $2,245,827 as compared with $2,290,647 received in the same period last year.

PWA Grants

The Vermont office of the PWA at Rutland has announced $60,750 has been granted for construction of an addition and alterations in the Bennington high school building.

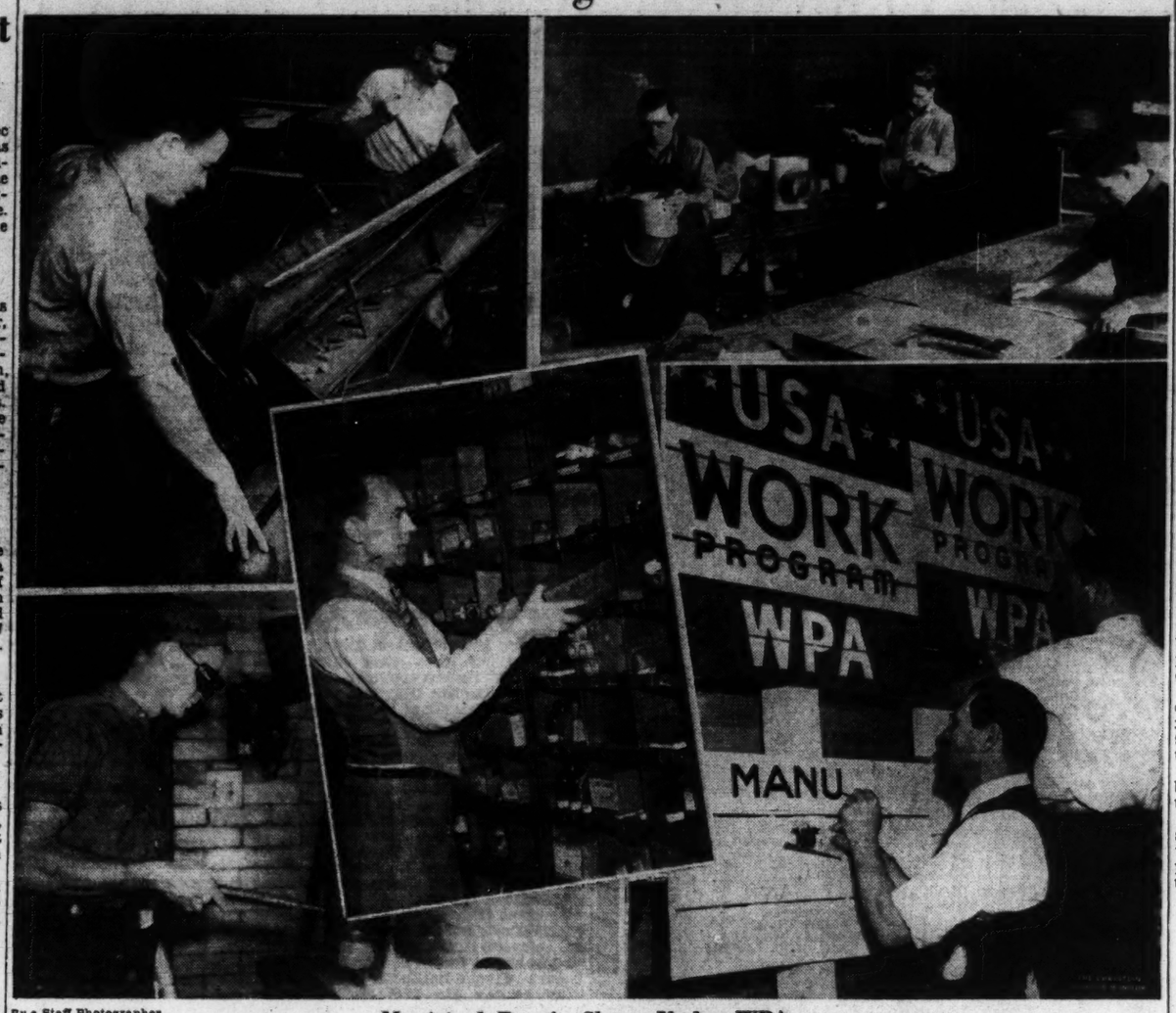
The State Highway Board has awarded, subject to Federal approval, contracts for one highway project and three PWA bridge jobs on which low bids totaled $54,656.

An expenditure of $30,000 has been made on projects at State fish hatcheries during the summer under WPA auspices.

War Games

War is being waged along the northern border of Vermont but business is proceeding "as usual." Units of the United States Army stationed at Fort Ethan Allen have been defending the border against attacks of other units representing a hostile foreign armed force.

Town's Doings Nationalized



By a Staff Photographer

Municipal Repair Shops Under WPA

WPA workers in metal, plumbing, electrical, and paint shops sponsored by Department of School Buildings in Boston.

Municipal Labor Hires to WPA; City Manufactures Supplies

(Continued from Page 9)

—"the boss"—usually worked on the job with his men. Today, few if any of these 50 or 60 firms have contracts with the city. The repair jobs and small or extra building jobs which the budget annually provided to be done under contract, are almost entirely carried by the WPA.

Contractors Disappear

Contractors who had come to rely upon jobs with the city decade after decade, have been almost entirely liquidated. The 250 to 300 employees of the contractors thus lost their jobs at a time when jobs were most precious, and most of them have been forced by circumstances to go on WPA. In fact, several of the boss contractors—their business gone—have themselves turned to WPA for a livelihood.

These are facts corroborated by city officials, by a labor leader and by a representative of the Boston Building Trades Employers Association.

How effectually the small contractor has been eliminated is evident when a tour is made of WPA repair shops. In the School Department, for example, may be found a WPA plumbing shop, a WPA metal shop, a WPA paint shop, a WPA electric shop, and a WPA repair shop for school furniture, shut down temporarily.

Manufacturers who have supplied curtains for the 300 schools heretofore will lose business, inasmuch as a WPA shop to manufacture curtains will be opened next week. This has only recently been approved by Washington. The City will supply the materials and WPA the labor.

A spokesman for Mayor Tobin asserts that the Mayor has no objection to the WPA and School Department going into the manufacturing business, since the product is to be used solely on City property. This attitude on the part of the Mayor and the unusual nature of such a project indicate a trend that has developed since the Federal Government first began to provide unemployment relief.

Switching Over

Most of the 25 city officials interviewed in Boston declared that in the early days of Federal work programs they disliked this type of relief because, briefly, there was far too much confusion and red tape. Today these same officials increasingly favor the WPA works program. Under the development of the blanket type of project, department heads have latitude to develop worthwhile elastic programs and red tape is cut to a minimum.

Department heads have found that if their budgets are cut to reduce municipal costs, they can often continue the eliminated activity by switching it from the city to the WPA, under regular work for relief projects and the public is not aware of any slackening of municipal service.

There is also a psychological factor about WPA that should be stressed. City officials like to build; they like to expand their departmental domains—more parks, better highways. It is mainly under WPA that such municipal expansion goes forward.

In addition to use of WPA by cities merely to aid unemployment, is not the remarkable enthusiasm on the part of municipal officials everywhere to enlarge WPA likely to have a considerable effect on the solution of a most important issue of this decade:

Whether or not WPA or work-relief is here to stay as the new Federal-directed department of city government in the United States?

Today's News in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

York, embarked about 200 passengers, and sailed for Mediterranean ports. On the passenger list were: Miss Gladys Moore, Boston lyric soprano, discovered through a WPA recreational project, auditioned by representatives of the Italian Royal Conservatory and now going to attend to the conservatory on a four year scholarship; Mrs. B. B. Snow, Worcester authoress, going to Portugal to work on a book; Charles H. Guptill of Portland, Maine, American representative of the Associated Press in Rome, returning to his post with Mrs. Guptill after a furlough.

It is one of the few times in the year that an Italian liner sails from Boston in midweek, most of the sailings being on Sunday.

Consul General Segre Is Recalled

Dr. Guido Segre, Italian Consul General in this city for the past three years, has been "recalled to Rome," it was announced today.

Premier Mussolini recently issued a decree banning all Jews from public office. Reports from Rome indicated this ruling applied to diplomatic and consular officials abroad as well as to employees in Italy itself.

The Vice-Consul and the Italian Embassy at Washington insisted the transfer was "routine."

Fishermen's Race Prelude Planned

The Coast Guard cutter Thetis will convoy the Steel Pier on its special cruise to Gloucester tomorrow, with the skippers of the Gertrude L. Thebaud and the Bluenose and about 1,500 other guests of the Fishermen's Race Committee aboard, it was announced today by Frank S. Davis, President of International Fisherman's Race, Inc.

A fire boat display, as the Steel Pier sails down the harbor shortly after 10 a. m., has also been arranged.

The cruise is a major feature of the program planned in connection with the pre-race visit to Boston of Captain Angus Walters of the Bluenose, who was welcomed by his rival, Captain Ben Pine of the Thebaud, when he arrived from Nova Scotia yesterday. The races are scheduled to begin on Oct. 9.

Heavy Sea Turns Steel Pier Back

For the first time this year, the Steel Pier today was forced to turn back after reaching Minot's Light due to a strong off-shore wind which caused a high ground swell.

The passengers started off this morning with the hope of making a trip to Provincetown and back, but after spending 90 minutes in rough waters, voted almost unanimously to return to Foster's Wharf. The ship arrived back in Boston at 1:25 p. m., where either the passengers were refunded their money, or given the opportunity of taking the last round trip of the season on Saturday.

Waltham Festive For Infantrymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 8—Bunting flying and the entire city in holiday attire, Waltham is ready for the first wave of guests to the 1938 convention of the 101st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F. The convention opens socially tonight and continues through a military parade Sunday afternoon.

A band concert on the Common tonight will be forerunner to the opening of the midway and a military ball. Tomorrow an aerial barrage will be laid down at 9 a. m., with the raising of the colors by the Mayor and the City Council, and the convention will be ready for registration. Block dancing, a Common concert, and fireworks will feature tonight.

Saturday lists a formal convention session in the forenoon and a children's entertainment program. In the afternoon there will be a 20-kilometer road race and a football game. A "horribles" parade and bonfire are scheduled for evening.

Visitors to the convention have been invited by churches of all denominations to attend services Sunday morning. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a parade in four divisions will climax the annual gathering. The military will be represented by the 101st Infantry, M. N. G., the First Corps Cadets, the 110th Cavalry and the Tank Corps. About 40 musical organizations have registered for the procession which also will include representations of civic life and fraternal groups through elaborately decorated floats.

Truck Driver Strike Ends in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7 (AP)—Everett B. Lackie, spokesman for truck owners, announced settlement today of a strike of truck drivers and helpers which has hampered motor freight transportation here for a week.

Mr. Lackie joined with union officials in a statement that strikers would return to work "as soon as possible." Terms of settlement were not immediately disclosed.

'Sales Mean Jobs' Drive Opened By Boston Chamber

Boston retailers and sales executives—more than 700 of them—squeezed into the Chamber of Commerce main dining room today for a "Sales Mean Jobs" campaign luncheon at which Gene Flack, trade relations counsel of the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company, was the principal speaker.

Edwin C. Johnson, chairman of the campaign—known officially as the "Greater Boston Sales Crusade"—presided.

"It is time we got up and went places," Mr. Frack declared. "Some people are breaking records for business in 1938. They are men and women who have dispelled the fog of fear. They don't talk depression, don't live depression, don't think depression. They are the people who can gather enough enthusiasm to put on the power of extra effort. And extra effort means extra sales."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a brief talk, stated that he is confident that "better times are at hand. Mills and factories are regaining lost momentum."

In a speech read in his absence by Thomas H. Carens of the Boston Edison Company, P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that "it is a joy to shop in Boston today."

"If every consumer will go to Greater Boston stores and buy the goods he or she actually needs this month," he continued, "it will bring the quickest revival in employment this State has ever seen. Prices are low, values are excellent, selection the best that can be found."

Since some of the goods sold in Boston stores are manufactured in Massachusetts, Mr. O'Connell pointed out that a wave of buying in these stores would have some beneficial effect on industries and transportation in the State. There are 250,000 store employees in Massachusetts, he reported, 750,000 industrial workers, and 150,000 engaged in the transportation industry.

Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that Greater Boston firms are signing up for the crusade at the rate of 100 a day.

Winter Sports Playground Urged

The possibility that the city-owned George Wright golf course in Hyde Park may be converted into a winter sports playground, was indicated today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared he had a definite plan in mind for such a use of the land.

The Mayor made this announcement in reply to a letter he received from City Councillor Clement A. Norton who asked that the golf course be made the "Switzerland of Boston."

Mayor Tobin said that several weeks ago he made a personal survey of the area, and that the only problem is to find the proper place for a toboggan slide of sufficient length. A skating rink, he declared, could be installed easily on the third fairway near the clubhouse, and the hilly nature of the course would make it ideal for skiing.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 **WEEI** George McCall, movie commentator, to interview Alice Brady.

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour: Maurice Evans, actor, in Poe's "William Wilson"; Franklin P. Adams, columnist; Joe Cook, comedian; Hugh Herbert and Anita Pam in sketch, "Meet the Folks."

8:00 **WAAB** "Sinfonietta": orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Rabaud's English Suite; Mozart Symphony.

8:15 **WMEX** "The Anglo-American Trade Agreement Negotiations," Johannes Steel, news commentator.

8:30 **WEEI** "Story of the Song": Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, and Lansing Hatfield, baritone, in recital of classic art songs and lieder.

9:00 **WNAC** "Good News of 1939": Norma Shearer in scene from "Marie Antoinette"; Judy Garland, songs; Fanny Brice and Hanley Stafford; Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Frank Morgan, comedian; Meredith Willson's Orchestra.

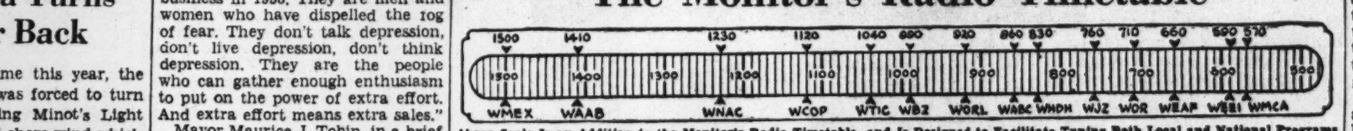
10:00 **WNAC** "Music Hall," with Bob Burns, comedian, master of ceremonies; Lotte Lehmann, soprano; Lou Holtz, comedian; Lucille Ball, screen comedienne; Foursome, male quartet; Paul Taylor Chorus; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra.

10:00 **WEEI** "Essays in Music": music based on Chinese themes; Alex Cores, violinist; Margaret Daum, soprano; David Ross, narrator; concert orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work": interviews with Walter Dorwin Teague and Henry Dreyfuss, industrial designers.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Bela Bartok's Quartet No. 2 in A Minor, by Budapest Quartet; Dvorak's "Carneval" Overture, by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Top Hatters"; orch. ..	Sports reports	Sport relay .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Silhouettes of West"..	Nature Study program.	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sports reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45 News; music; talk ..	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie".	Political talk	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News".
6:15 Tennis matches ..	Tennis résumé; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Crossroads Hall"..	Lowell Thomas, news..	Adrian O'Brien, tenor.	Political talk	"Dusty Rider and His
7:00 Baritone recital ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Silver Spurs" .....
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 All Hands on Deck	Political talk	Commentator	Political talk	Organ concert .....
7:45 All Hands on Deck	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Irving Mixed Quartet..
8:00 Dramatic sketch ..	"On the Mall"	Valley Hour: Maurice	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Political talk	Evans; F. P. Adams;	Political talk	News commentator .....
8:30 "Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"	Hugh Herbert and	"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 "Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits".	Anita Pam; Joe Cook.	dramatization	Ruth Rigey, songs.....
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939";	Political talk	N. Y. A. Chorus.....
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program	"Charioteers"	N. Y. A. Chorus.....
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart, con-	"Good News of 1939";	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny".....
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	ductor	variety program	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny".....
10:00 "Essays in Music"	Political talk	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Press Time"; news-	Symposium tribute to
10:15 "Essays in Music"	Political talk	Lotte Lehmann; Lou	paper game; music....	Patrick Cardinal Hayes
10:30 "Americans at	Political talk	Holtz; Lucille Ball;	Concert Revue; soloists;	Studio program .....
10:45 Work": interviews	Political talk	chorus; orchestra	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	B. Cummins' Orchestra	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	B. Cummins' Orchestra	"Road to Fame".....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Church in Wildwood".	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch...	
8:00 Forecasts; songs ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Time Clock"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist, vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm ...	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm ...	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 Shopping Service .	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"..	Merry-Go-Round	James Leahane, songs..
9:15 "Montana Slim" ..	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Studio speaker; Varia-	Merry-Go-Round	Franco Gallucci .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"; news.	tions	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wigg"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music..
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	Jerry Sears's Orchestra	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	"Jam Session" .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ...	"Josh Higgins"	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	Network talk	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 "Deep River Boys"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Music for Madame"...
11:15 "Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Musicale; talk	Instrumental Ensemble.	Musical Early Edition..	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Silhouettes in Blue"..	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks..	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"..	"Voice of the Farm";	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	News; music .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	"Classical Gems" .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife".	Italian musical program	Weather; Monitor News
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita".	Consumers' program ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Garden Club"	Popular songs .....
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Voice of Experience"..	Voice and piano.....
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Harold Turner, pianist..	Harmony team .....
2:15 "Merry Minstrels"..	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport relay	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:30 Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Concert Internationale"	Sport reports	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:45 Marine Band	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs..
3:00 Buffalo Summer	Organ Reveries	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Beverly Page, songs...
3:15 Theater program..	Marianna Fiori in	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	baseball game	Hines Trial .....
3:30 Talks; music	"Little Stone House".	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
3:45 Harrisburg Revue ..	"Concert Hall of Air".	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Rubbertown Revue.	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
4:15 Rubbertown Revue.	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
4:45 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	baseball game	Sport relay .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Interlude; news	"Tune Types"; vocal-	Sport reports	Sport relay .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Four of Us"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "We Were Young"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Revue; pol. talk...	"Tune Twisters"	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Political talk	Dance Revue; pol. talk.	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Political talk	Sport comment	Voice of New England.	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"...	Lowell Thomas, news..	Political talk	"Curtain Calls"	Organ and piano duet..
7:00 Mass. Voters' Camp	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Concert music .....
7:15 Folk Singers	O. Shumsky, violinist...	Hollywood comment ...	"Lal Parade"	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Adult Education ..	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45 Network program ..	Political talk	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00 "First Nighter";	Political talk	Lucille Manners, so-	Political talk	"Musicalogues" .....
8:15 drama	Political talk	prano; Revelers; Quar-	"Musical Album"	Commentator .....
8:30 "St. Louis Blues";	"If I Had the Chance"	tet; Robert Simmons;	Political talk	Jerry Lee, songs; orch..
8:45 "St. Louis Blues"	interviews; music	Frank Black's Orch....	Frank Perneau's Orch.	Organ and piano duet..
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Andre Monici's Orch...	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Dramatization .....
9:15 music and dra-	Andre Monici's Orch...	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Pianologues .....
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations ..	"Death Valley Days";	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"On Wings of Song"...
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations ..	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Talk of the Town"...
10:00 "World Dances" ...	Political talk	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"...
10:15 "World Dances" ...	Political talk	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Variety program .....
10:30 Barry Wood; orch.	Political talk	B. Rabinoff, violinist..	"Curtain Time"; dra-	Variety program .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Political talk	Sport comment	matic program	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment...	News Service	Jimmy Livingston's Or.	Request Serenade .....
11:15 Henry Busse's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch....	Request Serenade .....
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse" ..	John Kirby's Orchestra.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse" ..	John Kirby's Orchestra.

Political Ties Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

factory was obliged to move from Salem, and others have had difficulty with their employees.

In an interview with the Boston Post last night, Lou Smith, manager of Rockingham Park and also of Oriental Race Track at Havana, Cuba, admitted that many State Representatives were on the track payroll and that some of the track's funds were on deposit at the Nashua Trust Company, but argued that the legislators "earned every cent I paid them."

Earn Their Money

"They only get $200 a year from the Legislature," he said, "and I pay them $6 a day for working at the track, and they have to earn their money."

The Church report declared the race track owners netted a profit of $1,500,000 in the last five years on an original investment of $100,000.

Mr. Hatcher reported that "all members of the Legislature get season passes to the races. There are banquets and entertainments for them, as for other government officials, given by the track owners at the track's clubhouse and in Boston. The result is that the legislators appear to be more in favor of the race track than any other single group in the State.

"The close relation between politics and racing is also suggested to one looking over the list of box seat holders at Rockingham. The list includes Ralph W. Davis (track counsel and former State Attorney General), Ralph W. George (chairman of the State Racing Commission) and Ralph Seavey—the three R's of New Hampshire racing—Senator William Cole (State Senator of Derry), Selectman Barron (of Salem) and H. Doe and H. Hinkley. Society and business have almost no representation in the boxes."

Small Bets Prevail

The study charged that the track gets the largest part of its business from people in the low-income brackets and that $2 bets by this class of people account for 84 per cent of the bets at the track.

Operations of the track and unemployment relief are linked in the report. It is pointed out that a person may lose his last dollar at the track and then turn to relief and that the problem facing the State is whether the track is to be allowed to continue, with the possibilities of additional types of gambling under the guise of providing funds for relief, or whether the harm done is to be taken into consideration.

The document reported that worker efficiency had been impaired in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts by the betting center. It said that "the removal of the Wood Heel factory from Salem is an extreme example. A factory in Nashua found that the employees were spending so much time during working hours discussing the races, placing bets and telephoning for results during the afternoon that it had to arrange with the local paper not to give them the information."

Commenting on the report, Lou Smith, manager of the track, who also operates the Oriental Race Track at Havana, Cuba, said: "These charges are a joke. It looks to me like a political move inspired and framed to hurt Governor Murphy."

Goodwill School Holds Graduation

Closing exercises of an unusual summer school, the Training School of the National Association of Goodwill Industries, are being held all day today at Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut Avenue, with an "all workers" supper and commencement program as climax this evening.

Despite the heat and inconvenience of an intensive training course during the summer, 25 representatives from other Goodwill Industries throughout the country have put in 60-hour weeks from July 5 to today, studying to qualify in taking over the operation of Goodwill plants. There they will serve as leaders and teachers in the various activities which are carried on to provide self-help to thousands of handicapped unemployed and to win back their selfrespect.

Work at the summer school consisted of lectures by department heads at Morgan Memorial, which is the original Goodwill Industry, and laboratory activity in all phases of this enterprise in the Goodwill workshops.

Col. A. R. Brindley of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the National Training School Commission, will be the speaker at the graduation exercises this evening.

Trolleys on Way Out in Brookline

Razing of the street car transfer station in Brookline Village will begin Saturday night as a means of relieving traffic congestion at this intersection, which is most severe during rush hours.

Bus service will be inaugurated throughout the town on Saturday by the Elevated, eliminating the street car lines which have been in existence for years. Next week the Selectmen will vote upon a proposal for the expenditure of $12,000 to be added to a PWA grant of $18,000 for the removal of street car tracks from the principal streets.

Also at the Town meeting next Wednesday night it is expected that action will be taken on proposals for a new fire station estimated to cost $125,000; sewer and drainage projects totaling $55,000, and traffic lights, $15,000. If the projects are approved the Town will thereby be allowed to make application to the PWA for a 45 per cent grant. These comprise the first projects undertaken through the co-operation of Federal relief projects in Brookline.

Youth Problems Slated for Discussion When New England Club Women Meet

Youth and the younger generation feature addresses to be given at the 29th annual meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs which will open on the afternoon of Sept. 14 at Hotel Wentworth-by-the-Sea, at Portsmouth, N. H.

In additions to recommendations for conference consideration, and annual reports, an important address will be given by Dr. Harold C. Bingham, New Hampshire Director of the National Youth Administration. Dr. Valeria H. Parker of New York, counsellor, writer, and lecturer on social relationship, will speak at the Wednesday evening session on "The Younger Generation: Some Opportunities and Problems."

Focusing attention on the theme, "A New World—Youth and Maturity on the March," Mrs. Frank M. Wright, Vice-President of the Conference, will conduct the Conference discussion Thursday morning with the six New England Presidents participating. John R. Spellman, Director of Conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor, will speak in the afternoon on "Labor Relations in a Democracy."

Following the Past Presidents' dinner Thursday night, Robert Tristam Coffin will speak on "The Nature of Poetry and My Experience of It."

At the session on Friday morning, Dr. Fred Engelhardt of the University of New Hampshire will complete the Conference theme with the address "Youth and Maturity Must March Together."

Social highlights of the Conference will be the dinner at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesday, when New Hampshire's Mrs. LaFel Dickinson, Second Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be the guest of honor. Members of the New Hampshire Federation Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. William C. Chapman, Music Chairman of the New England Conference, will render several selections, and, concluding the evening's program there is to be a reception to distinguished guests in the ballrooom of the hotel. Thursday afternoon a tea will be enjoyed on "The Ship."

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TELEPHONE

Current News of and Comment on the Entertainment World in Boston

Theater Off to Lively Start

By L. A. Sloper

Dramatic Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's new theater season is off this week to a lively start. Altogether nine productions are scheduled for the first two months.

The Wilbur fired the opening gun Monday night with "What a Life." Nothing could have been more appropriate to the period than this George Abbott comedy of high school pupils.

The Shubert will follow, Saturday evening, with the new musical revue entitled "Hellzapoppin." This looks like one of those typical Shubert revues in which talent is enlisted from vaudeville, the movies and radio. Such indeed is the background of the two stars, Olsen and Johnson, who are also the managers. They confess in open court that the chief object of the show is to get laughs.

Among those who will help them in this laudable ambition are Barto and Mann; Hardeen the magician, whose whole act has been taken over by the stars; the Radio Rogues; Hal Sherman; the three Aloha girls from the Lexington Hotel, New York; the Charioteers, a group of Negro singers; Walter Nilsson, "a loose nut on wheels"; Bettymae and Beverly Crane; the Starlings, Roberta and May; Reed, Dean and Dean; Shirley Wayne; Whitey's Dancers, Billy Adams, Catherine Johnson, Moore and Berg and others. Edward Duryea Dowling is staging the production (he put on the last Follies) and the music will come from several sources; for instance there is one number called "Abe Lincoln," by Earl Robinson and Alfred Hayes, said to be a successor to "Brother Can You Spare a Dime." It was first heard at the TAC, a cabaret run by stage and screen stars for the purpose of raising money for the Spanish rebels.

"Whiteoaks"

Having prepared the town with these lighter items, the theater will get down to serious dramatic business on Sept. 19 with the first local appearance of Ethel Barrymore in "Whiteoaks." This, as everybody doubtless knows, is the dramatization of one or more of Mazo de la Roche's "Jalna" books, in which Miss Barrymore accomplishes the tour de force of representing a beldame of 100 years. She made a considerable impression on New York in the part. The opening will be at the Plymouth, all done over and prettied up.

The first production of the new Playwrights Producing Company will be seen at the Shubert for two weeks beginning Sept. 26, after a Hartford tryout. The play is a musical comedy by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, entitled "Knickerbocker Holiday," and it stars Walter Huston. Mr. Anderson is one of the five members of the new producing organization. The others are Elmer Rice, Robert E. Sherwood, Sidney Howard and S. N. Behrman.

Jo Mielziner has provided the stage settings for "Knickerbocker Holiday," which will be staged by Joshua Logan. The cast in support of Mr. Huston will include Jeanne Madden, a recruit from the Hollywood studios, who has the leading feminine role; Herbert Corthell, Ray Middleton, Clarence Nordstrom, Richard Kollmar, Howard Freeman, Francis Pierlot, George Watts, John E. Young and many others.

In connection with the Hartford tryout, it is likely that the playwrights will favor that city with several of their productions prior to opening them in Boston or New York. Elmer Rice's "American Landscape" is another of their offerings scheduled to open its career in the Connecticut capital. That one, according to present plans, will open in Hartford in mid-November and may come to Boston before opening on Broadway.

The first Monday in October will bring the initial offering of the American Theater Society's new subscription series. The play is "Amphitryon 38," and the principal players of course are the Lunts, who exercise their individual and popular talents on the somewhat ribald Greek legendary tale.

Colonial Opening

"Amphitryon" will be submitted on Oct. 3, at the Colonial. The next Theater Guild item will be "Golden Boy," Clifford Odets's play about a prize-fighter who should have been a musician. The opening is set for the Plymouth on Oct. 17.

On the same evening, at the Shubert, will be submitted the new musical comedy made by Vinton Freedley from the play about newspaper correspondents in Moscow, called "Clear All Wires." Starred will be William Gaxton, Victor Moore and (happily saved from the serious drama) Charlotte Greenwood.

Still another musical is set for Oct. 31. This one is nothing less than a rewriting by Messrs. Rodgers and Hart of "A Comedy of Errors," by William Shakespeare. It is entitled "The Boys from Syracuse." It ought to produce something.

Other productions on the Theater Guild list are "Shadow and Substance," with Cecil Hardwicke and "Of Mice and Men." Dates for these items have not been set, but "Shadow and Substance" will tenant the Wilbur.

Another item promised Boston is a revival of "Rain," with Willette Kershaw in the part of Sadie Thompson. This would be Miss Kershaw's first local appearance since 1923, when she was seen here in Channing Pollock's "The Crowded Hour."

Meanwhile, Boston's little theater groups have not been idle. The New England Repertory Theater will present O'Neill's "The Great God Brown" on the week of Sept. 19, and the Transit Theater will offer "Plant in the Sun" and "Transit" the following week, both at the Peabody Playhouse on Charles treet.

The Ford Hall Forum Players, of "The Barn" on Joy Street, will open their tenth season, on an October date to be announced, with "Senora Carrar's Rifles," a drama of the Civil War in Spain.

MGM by Willinger

Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus

In "The Great Waltz," on the State and Orpheum prospectus.

Ronald Colman and Basil Rathbone

(Top) in "If I Were King," promised this season for the Metropolitan.

James Cagney, Marie Wilson, and Pat O'Brien

In "Boy Meets Girl," now at the Paramount and Fenway.

The Marx Brothers and Lucille Ball

In "Room Service," coming to the Keith Memorial.

Looking Ahead In the Fine Arts

By Dorothy Adlow

From year to year there are changes in the art scene of Boston; changes which are not always visible at close range, but subtle and cumulative changes. A gallery closes, another opens. A freshly assembled group organizes to promote with earnestness some ideal. A luminary withdraws his active influence in the art world. There are changes of transition, of growth and decline, of experiment and failure.

The most important innovation of recent years is the Boston Museum of Modern Art. As an organization with its own gallery (the Boston Art Club) it has launched upon an intelligent and substantial program for which many an artistically curious Bostonian will be grateful.

In the renovated Art Club gallery there is to be shown in mid-October an exhibition of two Parisian luminaries, Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse. The pictures will come from American collections, and we are promised some of the most notable items on these shores. After the Frenchmen will come the Germans, the Expressionists who contribute so richly to that category dubbed by some of their fellow countrymen, degenerate. Our Modern Museum in Boston would like to go so far as to show the Exhibition of Degenerate Art which was recently held in London. It may yet. Then will come an exhibition of American glass.

Modern Painting

The major event of the Modern Museum's season will be a large exhibition which is to be shown under its auspices in the Museum of Fine Arts, "Sources of Modern Painting" will be the title. For next summer a show is planned, in conjunction with the World's Fair, of New England painters and sculptors.

The Boston Museum is to treat a timely topic through an exhibition entitled, "War Prints and Drawings; Old Style and New." In November there will be a large exhibition of paintings by Frank Benson and the late Edmund C. Tarbell. In the summer there will be masterpieces of paintings, prints and drawings on display, also in conjunction with the World's Fair. The Museum will continue to offer lectures to the public by experts in art and archaeology.

The Fogg Art Museum seems to have no outstanding shows in immediate prospect. In recent years most of its displays have related to art courses at Harvard University and the most interesting have been those prepared by students of Professor Sachs's Museum course. The Germanic Museum seems also to have slackened in its offerings to the general public, perhaps through fear of duplication with the Modern Museum.

Fogg Museum

The galleries show no immediate signs of innovation. At the Grace Horne Galleries the initial display of the season will be a collection of Orrefors Glass. The gallery plans to pursue a new policy in months to come. It will concentrate on half a dozen New England artists, giving them fuller opportunities for display.

The Federal Art Project has some interesting plans under way. There will be a show at the Brockton Fair. At Worcester Art Museum will commence a series of exhibitions prepared by the WPA which will demonstrate the evolution of the painting idea. For the time, the gallery at 50 Beacon Street has been closed, with expectation that other more suitable quarters can be found for Federal displays.

Music Schedule Is Full

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever the results of the Congressional elections, it seems clear that we shall have plenty of music in Boston this year.

First among our musical adventures, as always, stand the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra enters Oct. 7 upon its fifty-eighth season, and Dr. Serge Koussevitzky is beginning his fifteenth season as its conductor.

Incidentally, the orchestra is coming to be a year-round institution. After the 24 weeks of its regular subscription season in Symphony Hall come two months of Pop concerts. This is now followed annually by the Esplanade season of several weeks more. When this is over it is time to go to Stockbridge to rehearse for the annual festival; and there is talk of extending the festival to three weeks.

But that may prove difficult, because the orchestra is reported scheduled to play for two weeks at the end of August at the World's Fair in New York. That seems to leave the month of September unoccupied. Perhaps it, too, will be filled if the ambitious plan to build at Stockbridge a center of all the arts is realized.

The Academy Project

Just how ambitious the plan is may be gathered from a statement given by Dr. Koussevitzky to the New York Times:

"For the summer the activities of the center will be many and varied. They will consist, first, in a series of symphonic concerts of great music in the performance of a great orchestra, considered peerless in the world. Second, in a series of immortal operas in a perfect ensemble of the finest singers, artists, and choruses. Third, in a series of the most important oratorios presented in action. Fourth, in several outstanding ballet performances.

"In addition, we plan to give the classical tragedy and comedy with foremost living actors. We expect to re-create the antique Greek theater in its modern form. For that purpose leading playwriters, composers, scholars, and other specialists will be invited. Their collective cooperation promises not only re-creation of the Greek theater but also a creation of a new and great theatrical art, so persistently yet fruitlessly dreamed of by many visionaries in the nineteenth and in the present century.

"We contemplate further to establish the Academy of Music and Arts as a permanent institution. It has to be a creative musical center, where the greatest living composers will teach the art of composition; the greatest virtuosi, the art of perfect performance and technique; the greatest conductors, the mystery of conducting orchestras and choruses.

"The most eminent thinkers and scholars of Harvard, Yale, and other prominent universities will be teaching there, each in his field, so far as it concerns arts and music. A free co-operation of such an élite shall certainly result into a creation of new and great values of art; into radiation of the beams of high culture over a nation and the whole world, and, finally, into education and training of a new generation of American artists."

Stravinsky as Guest

A feature of the coming symphony season is the projected visit of Igor Stravinsky in March, when he will serve as guest conductor for two weeks and will present a festival of his own music. He will direct a first performance of his new Concerto for orchestra, and another important item will be the choral "Oedipus Rex."

Other guest conductors will be Eugene Goossens, returning after a long absence for a pair of concerts in November, and Georges Enesco, who will take over the baton for a week in January. No more of Mr. Mitropoulos or Mr. Amfitheatrof, apparently, at least for the present.

As for the rest, Dr. Koussevitzky has let it be known that the emphasis of the main season this year will be on Beethoven. This seems to mean not a Beethoven festival, but merely a general trend. It is whispered that there will be some Mahler, perhaps the unfamiliar Sixth Symphony in A minor. Up to now, nothing definite has been obtainable about novelties, except for the Stravinsky orchestral concerto. But Symphony Hall confides that renewals of subscriptions are more than they were at this time last year.

The Opera Season

Next in interest to the symphony, probably, is the opera season. Although no announcement has been made by the Opera Association, the annual visit of the Metropolitan company is expected near the first of April. Last year's season of ten days was a financial as well as an artistic success. Therefore, there is hope among opera lovers that there may be two weeks of opera this year. If the committee can satisfy itself that such an extended season would be supported, no doubt there will be a fortnight. Presumably, whatever the length of the visit, Wagner, nowadays in America the most popular of composers for the lyric stage, will dominate the repertory again.

There seems to be an increase in the number of bookings for concerts in Symphony Hall, aside from those of the orchestra. Among the big names scheduled for recitals are Lehmann, Melchior, Flagstad, Serkin, Heifetz, Hayes, Kreisler, Menuhin, Rachmaninoff and Hofman. The first Sunday concert of the season will be that of the Don Cossack Choir, on Oct. 9. These singers have been gaining favor in Boston steadily for the last five years.

Aaron Richmond's two concert series seem to be well established. This year the first will include Lotte Lehmann and Lauritz Melchior, the Ballet Russe, John Charles Thomas, Kirsten Flagstad, and Rudolph Serkin in his first Boston solo recital. The second will comprise Jan Smeterlin, Marian Anderson, Richard Crooks, Trudi Schoop and the Busch-Serkin team.

The Flute Players

Although no announcement has been received, it is likely that the Boston Flute Players Club will continue its concerts at the Hotel Vendome this year; it would be a sad loss if it did not. Under the direction of Georges Laurent, first flutist of the Symphony, these concerts have made for themselves a unique place in Boston musical life.

Another local institution is the Boston Morning Musicales, which gives six concerts in the Hotel Statler ballroom on Wednesday forenoons during the winter. There is a waiting list for these concerts. The artists for the approaching season, which opens Nov. 9, are Sergei Rachmaninoff, Beniamino Gigli, Kirsten Flagstad, Nathan Milstein, Kerstin Thorborg and Carl Hartmann (in joint recital) and Richard Tauber. The concerts benefit the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

Of course the Handel and Haydn Society will give its annual performance of "The Messiah" at Christmas, and its usual spring concert, the program of which has not been received.

For the fifth season, three Saturday Morning Junior Concerts will be given in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, under the direction of Russell Ames Cook, on Nov. 4, Jan. 14 and March 4.

L. A. S.

Boston's first Trans-Lux newsreel and short subject theater opens tomorrow evening amidst customary fanfare before an invited audience. Guests will include state and city officials, as well as representatives of the theatrical, educational and newspaper fields. Beginning Saturday morning, the new house will be open to the public.

Dance Prospect Bright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two subscription series, planned but not completely negotiated, will bring here during the coming season a large number of dancers new to Boston.

Aaron Richmond has definitely arranged to present the new and enlarged Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Leonide Massine, artistic director, at the Opera House for eight performances during the week of Nov. 7; Angna Enters in Jordan Hall, early in December; and Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet in Symphony Hall, for one performance only, on Jan. 27.

He is now arranging for engagements by the Spanish dancer, Argentinita, and the modern American dancers, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and company, these to appear in Jordan Hall, which has been remodeled and is said to be in better shape than formerly for dance performances.

With the new Ballet Russe will be seen Serge Lifar, for many years ballet master and choregrapher of the Paris Opéra, Nini Theilade of the Copenhagen Opera, Alicia Markova, prominent English dancer, Mia Slavenska, who appeared in the French film, "La Morte du Cygne," Frederic Franklin, Nathalie Krassovska; Nina Tarakanova and Igor Youkevitch, as well as the more familiar dancers retained from the former Col. W. de Basil Company (now "Educational Ballets, Ltd" en route toward an Australian tour) Alexandra Danilova, Tamara Toumanova, Roland Guerard, Lubov Rostova and Mark Platoff, with Efrem Kurtz as music director and S. Hurok as tour manager.

New Ballets

Among the new ballets to be expected are four by Massine: "Gaité Parisienne" (Offenbach); Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; "St. Francis," called in London "Nobilissima Visione" (special score by Hindemith), and an "epic ballet dealing with legendary Russian heroines," based on Borodin's Second Symphony; with a possible fifth in the Salvador Dali surrealist ballet, "Tristan Fou." M. Lifar's "Icare," to percussion accompaniment, Fokine's "Don Juan" (Gluck) and "L'Epreuve d'Amour" (Mozart) are other works in the present repertory, unfamiliar to Boston, which may or may not be given here.

Another interesting dance series is that contemplated by Pauline Chellis, New England dancer and teacher, for the Bouvé-Boston School, to be given in the school building on South Huntington Avenue.

The first section, along educational lines, will include a lecture by John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times; a lecture by Arch Lauterer, of the Bennington College and School of Dance faculty, on stage design for the dance; a technique-demonstration by Martha Hill, director of dance at Bennington College and New York University, with a group from the latter, and a lecture-demonstration by Norman Lloyd, chairman of music for the Bennington Festival of 1938, on musical composition for the dance, with another New York University group.

Ballet Caravan

The dance demonstrations to follow will bring the famous Swedish dancer, Ronny Johannson, early exponent of the Von Laban method; Agnes de Mille, gifted American, returning from a prolonged stay in England, specializing in classic and pre-classic forms, and the young American ballet company, Ballet Caravan, Lincoln Kirstein, director, which is to make its first transcontinental tour this year.

Late in the season, Miriam Winslow, Boston dancer, will make her first formal appearance with her new partner, Foster Fitz-Simons, recently of Ted Shawn's Men's Group. The program, which will be taken on tour, had its first performance on Sept. 5 at Francestown, N. H., where Miss Winslow has a farm and summer school. It included the duets, "West Indies" (suite); "Florentine Intaglio"; "Cripple Creek," and "Earth Children." Miss Winslow's solos were "Four Feminine Frailties" and "Puritan"; Mr. Fitz-Simon's, "City Faun" and "Archangel."

Dates and details, with places of performance not yet designated, will be announced later.

The dances for the Boston WPA Yiddish Theater Unit's production, "200,000" to be given at the Copley Theater late in September, were directed by Fanya Chochem, dancer from the New York branch of the Federal Theater. The dances are in folk style to suit the flavor of the piece, opening the play with a dream prologue, and closing it with an epilogue which is really part of the final scene, a wedding celebration.

Margaret Lloyd

All-Picture Policy Settles for Run

Movies of Moment

Approximately twice a year the season arrives for foretelling future events of cinematic moment.

To begin with, Boston will probably by a town without vaudeville for some time to come. The dusty gloom backstage at the Metropolitan already has the settled air of the centuries and there is no indication that the silver screen will be raised for "flesh" performers. The Keith Memorial management suggests the possibility of a return to stage shows "later on" but present plans seem to call for the continuation of the all-picture policy at least until Christmas.

As everybody knows by now, "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year" is scarcely more than a week old. From a cursory glance, the greatness will have to lie in the productions themselves, since there is nothing to indicate so far that 1938-39 will be very different from any other season. It is too early for the burgeoning of new star blossoms. So, as far as the announcement covering the first three or four months is concerned, the tragedies, comedies, musicals and melodramas will be generally peopled by the old familiar faces.

The following summarizes the list—though not the order—of productions which Boston patrons may expect variously from seven first-run houses until carols begin pealing.

Keith Memorial

Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star" (next attraction), with Richard Greene, Joan Davis and Cesar Romero.

The Marx Brothers in "Room Service," with Lucille Ball.

Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling."

Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age," with Jackie Cooper.

Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner," with Charles Farrell, Amanda Duff, Joan Davis, Bert Lahr and Bill Robinson (The Met also claims this.)

Barbara Stanwyck in "The Mad Miss Manton."

State and Orpheum

Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery and Franchot Tone in "Three Loves Has Nancy" (next attraction).

Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town."

Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle."

Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland in "Listen Darling."

Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates."

Florence Rice, Dennis O'Keefe and Reginald Owen in "Vacation from Love."

Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus in "The Great Waltz."

Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and other members of the "family" in "Out West with the Hardys."

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in a Technicolor production of Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts."

Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel."

Joan Crawford in "The Shining Hour."

Luise Rainer in "Dramatic School."

Mickey Rooney in "Huckleberry Finn."

Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady."

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Janet Gaynor, Roland Young and Paulette Goddard in "The Young in Heart."

Metropolitan

Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Ellen Drew, Elizabeth Patterson and Donald O'Connor in "Sing You Sinners" (next attraction).

Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Four's a Crowd," with Rosalind Russell and Patric Knowles.

Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor and Charles Bickford in "Valley of the Giants" (in Technicolor).

Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, Gale Page, Claude Rains, John Garfield and Jeffrey Lynn in "Four Daughters."

Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly and George Bancroft in "Submarine Patrol."

Pat O'Brien, Margaret Lindsay, John Payne and Jimmie Fiddler in "Garden of the Moon."

Bob Burns, Jean Parker and Fay Bainter in "Arkansas Traveller."

The Ritz Brothers, Richard Arlen, Phyllis Brooks and Ethel Merman in "Straight, Place and Show."

Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell in "Men With Wings" (in Technicolor).

Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Sisters."

Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat."

Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez."

Ronald Colman in "If I Were King."

Cecil B. De Mille's "Union Pacific."

Jack Benny, Joan Bennett and the Yacht Club Boys in "Artists and Models Abroad."

Fine Arts

Henri Garat in "Amphitryon" (next attraction).

Danielle Darrieux in "Club de Femmes."

Will Fyffe in "Bob, Son of Battle."

Sacha Guitry's "Pearls of the Crown."

"Generals Without Buttons."

"The Swan," a ballet picture.

An all-Disney program.

Paramount

Beyond their Thursday opening, "Boy Meets Girl," the Spewack farce with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Marie Wilson, the Paramount and Fenway Theaters make no promises. Future programs depend solely upon the Met, whose crumbs the Paramount and Fenway receive.

South Station Shorts

Moving from the Keith Memorial to the South Station Theater, tomorrow, is the new March of Time, "Prelude to Conquest," a summary of the Czechoslovakian problem, and "Father Divine's Deal." Also on the program are Robert Benchley in "How to Raise a Baby"; a new issue in the historical mystery series, "Joaquin Marietta"; a Walt Disney Silly Symphony; "Fishing New Zealand Waters"; George Hall and his orchestra, a musical and three new newsreels.

Three Holdovers

The current week sees three holdovers in Boston. "Marie Antoinette," with Norma Shearer, Robert Morley, John Barrymore, Tyrone Power, Joseph Schildkraut and Gladys George, remains for a second week at the State and Orpheum. "Carefree," the Astaire-Rogers musical, enters its third week at the Keith Memorial. And it looks as though "Moonlight Sonata," with Paderewski, were settled at the Fine Arts at least until Thanksgiving, possibly till Christmas. The film is now in its sixteenth week.

John D. Beaufort

The Contemporary Dance Group will close its summer course with an informal studio-recital and dance, on Saturday evening at Newbury Hall, 335 Newbury St., presenting Elizabeth Halpern and its Production Group. Miss Halpern, who has studied with Martha Graham and Louis Horst, has been conducting summer classes in Graham technique and composition. The group has also been under her direction.

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Foxx and Cronin Named on All-Star Nine—Trend Toward Smaller Cup Yacht Seen

Jumbo Gridiron Records Show Marked Progress in the Sport

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Tufts College football squad troops out to the Medford oval next Monday in answer to Coach Lewis F. Manly's call for pre-season practice sessions, it marks the 63rd year that the Jumbos have been represented on the gridiron.

On June 4, 1875, a group of bewhiskered gentlemen, forming the first Tufts football team in history, played a Harvard University eleven at Jarvis field, Cambridge. While the frayed records do not reveal why this game was staged in June instead of the fall, they do show—and Tufts men will tell you it is equally important that the Jumbos defeated the Crimson eleven, 5 to 0, and earned the distinction of being the first college football team to beat Harvard.

College Represented

The group picture, with the scribbled signatures of the members of that victorious eleven, hangs in a prominent position in the office of Clarence "Pop" Houston, director of athletics at Tufts. Eldrich captained that 1875 team. Whether this team played any more games, or whether football was played again until 1884, the records do not show, but Houston is inclined to believe that the college was represented on the gridiron during those intervening years.

Sport stories, dated June 5, 1875, recorded that first game as follows:

"A football contest took place between the first elevens of Tufts and Harvard on Jarvis field, Cambridge, yesterday, beginning at 3 p. m. The elevens entered a few minutes before three o'clock and the game was soon called, the Harvards having the choice of sides and by this means having the sun and wind in their favor. The Harvards looked as they were drawn up in their positions is if they felt they had an easy victory; the Tufts, though knowing that they were playing against men who had never been beaten and not with their strongest team, playing under new rules, that the Harvards could not have the game without working for it. The crowd seemed to think there would be but one result—a victory for Harvard. . . . After about 25 minutes of hard tussling, N. L. Campbell of Tufts carried the ball over the line and got the first 'touch down' which was brought out and kicked over the goal by F. B. Harrington. This was the first game that Harvard ever lost, one of her men remarking that they had their match, this time. . . . The Tufts men seemed to be satisfied, as this was their first match game. A spread was given to the Tufts eleven on their return by the students."

Victory in 1916

Tufts football teams met Harvard many times after that first game, but were unable to win again until 1916 when, aided by such stars as Oliver B. "Ollie" Wescott, formerly of Malden High and Dean Academy, R. H. "Dinger" Doane, Somerville boy, and Quarterback James Dumney, Tufts forward passed and lateraled to a 7-to-3 victory. Wescott was considered one of the best ball carriers of the day, while Doane was a great line smasher. Wearing the Crimson in that contest were Eddie Casey and Ralph Horween. It was Horween's punting that kept Tufts from making more scores. W. F. Robinson kicked a 25-yard drop kick to give the Crimson its lone 3 points. Charles Whelan, former Dartmouth star, coached the Jumbos.

These victories still stand as two of Tufts' crowning achievements on the gridiron.

The Tufts' athletic director is not sure just how football got its start at the Medford school, but he thinks that several of the students organized teams and played such games as they could arrange. The faculty paid little attention to it until around 1884, at which time the game soon grew so popular it became necessary to establish regular schedules.

In those early years a team had very little equipment or coaching. Yet some of the schedules called for as many as 13 games. The Jumbos of 1895 and 1897 had 13-game schedules, including such teams as Brown, Cornell, and Boston College.

Tufts boasts three undefeated teams. The first to achieve this record was the eleven of 1889. This early team played only three games and defeated Boston Latin, 14-to-0, Boston English, 20-to-6, and Bowdoin, 8-to-4. The other two undefeated years came in the modern era. The 1927 team, captained by Melvin Bowker, went through an eight-game schedule without a slip, while just seven years later the eleven of 1934, captained by Walter E. Froelich, won all of its games.

Houston called attention to the team he played on in 1910. "We played Yale on a Wednesday and then went to West Point for a game the following Saturday," he laughingly recalled. Although the genial director of athletics didn't mention this, we found that the Tufts' team of 1913, a team on which Houston played guard, lost only one game and that was to Army, 2-to-0. We also found out that the game was played in a pouring rain and Tufts marched to the Army one-yard stripe only to lose the ball by a fumble.

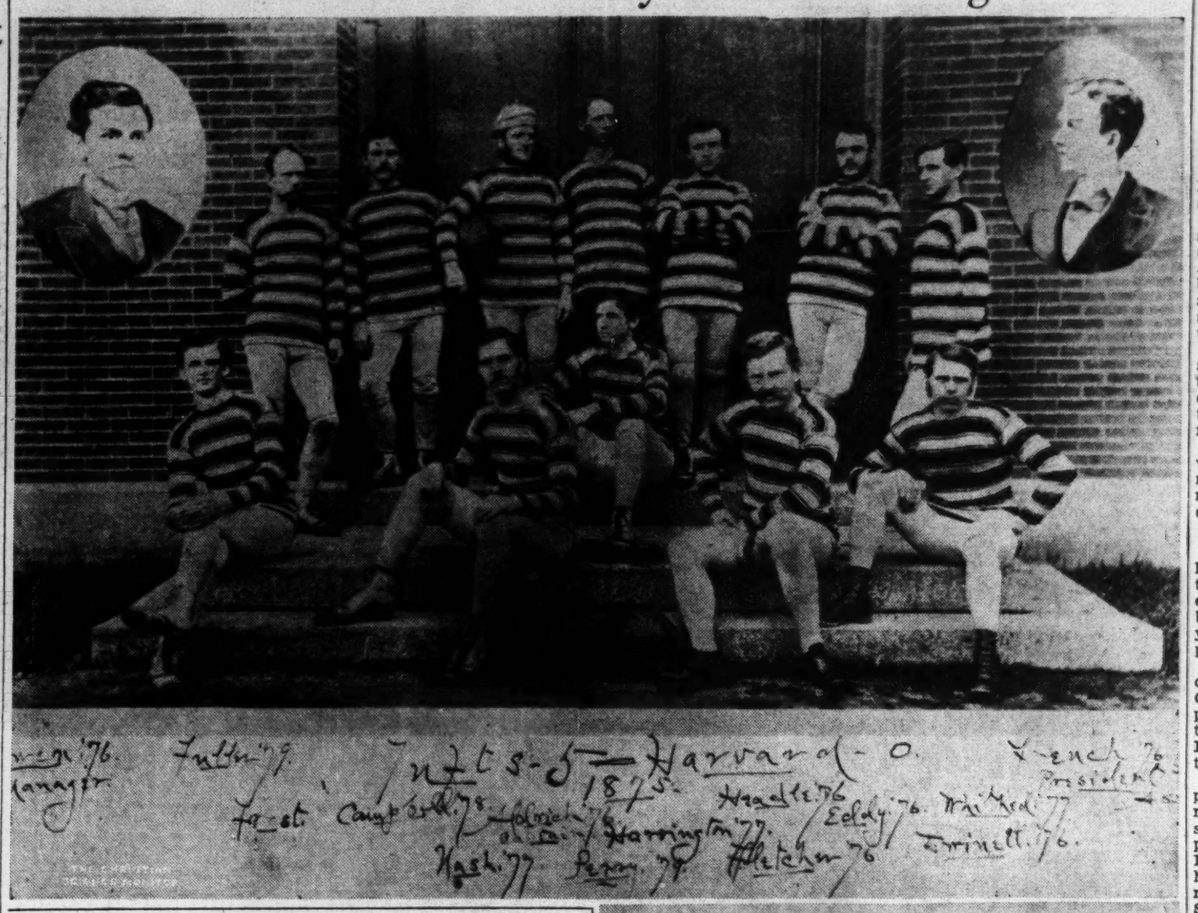
Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lombardi Reds	110	415	47	146	.352
Averill, Indians	118	424	96	147	.347
Travis, Senators	126	491	85	170	.346
Foxx, Red Sox	128	491	116	169	.344
Vaughan, Pirates	125	462	75	151	.327
McCormick, Reds	132	565	82	184	.326
Medwick, Cards	127	521	90	170	.326

When Football Uniforms Really Were Something at Tufts



McKechnie Would Pilot '38 Team of Major Stars

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the big league pennant races are riding to their conclusions, all-star teams are the rule, rather than the exception. A prominent cereal company is conducting a nation-wide popularity contest, and this week the scribes are called upon to make their annual selections from among American and National league players.

Picking all-stars this year is rather difficult in several positions, chiefly because a number of "old reliables" are noticeably on the downgrade. Younger men are stepping up to take their places.

Three Stars at First

At first base we have Jimmy Foxx, Lou Gehrig and Hank Greenberg. Over a period of years Gehrig would get the nod. But the campaign of 1938 ranks below the usual standard of the Yankee. Greenberg, the Tiger, is shooting at Babe Ruth's home-run record, although he probably will miss. Foxx is far ahead of the run-producing parade and is having his biggest year in a Red Sox uniform. Foxx.

Charley Gehringer and Pep Young are the second base possibilities. The scribes agree almost unanimously that "Chuck" has slowed down in the field. At the plate his average is between .315 and .320. Young is playing an inspired game for the Pirates and is one of the main reasons why they will probably represent the National League in the World Series next month. Young.

Chicago's Stanley Hack and Yankee Red Rolfe are the leading third base candidates. Mel Ott might have been, but he is back in right field where he rightfully belongs. The Cub guardian is enjoying what will eventually be termed his most prosperous campaign at Wrigley Field. He is a much under-rated ball player. Rolfe is one of the Yankees, which is recommendation enough. Red has the backing of American Leaguers. Hack.

Cronin at Short

Joe Cronin swept all other competitors aside in the nation-wide popularity contest. He is the spark that keeps the Red Sox high in the American League race. Vaughan is a much-improved shortstop since Pep Young "arrived" at second in the Pittsburgh lineup. "Arkie" is well up on the batting list. Cronin.

There is only one left fielder—Cardinal Joe Medwick. In center we have Earl Averill and Joe Di Maggio. A close race. The former, of Cleveland, is making a bid for the hitting crown. The Yankee was off to a slow beginning this season, but is currently travelling at a torrid pace. Di Maggio.

Goodman, Pete Fox and Ott are the right fielders. If Ott is not picked in the infield at the far turn, one can't leave him out of the garden. Ott.

Ernie Lombardi, the Cincinnati catcher, is driving in a pack of runs for Cincinnati. One of the really great right-handed batters of modern baseball. Gabby Hartnett—the Chicago manager who is at present on the sidelines with an injury. He has slowed down, but still ranks with the best. Yankee Bill Dickey—the man who carries the New York pitching staff. The team's leading run maker through the first half of the season. Dickey.

Two Pitchers

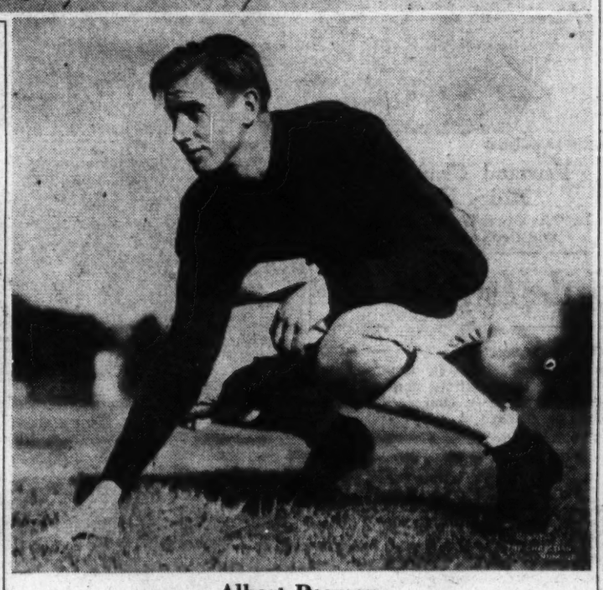
All-star clubs generally include two pitchers, a lefty and righty. Charley Ruffing, another Yankee, is the No. 1 right-hander. Although Red has a great outfit behind him, with an abundance of runs to work on, he would be in the top class on a less potent club. His earned run average will speak for itself when averages are released.

This season has been disastrous to left-handers. Hubbell was forced out. So was Grove. Vander Meer missed several weeks. "Vandy" is given consideration because of his sensational stunt of hurling two successive no-hitters. Hubbell.

An all-tar manager? Take your pick between Joe McCarthy in the American League, and Bill McKechnie and Pie Traynor in the National. Traynor may bring Pittsburgh its first pennant in 11 years. But considering everything, the Cincinnati chief stands above them all. McKechnie.

All-Star Lineup

Foxx, Red Sox	First base
Young, Pirates	Second base
Hack, Cubs	Third base
Cronin, Red Sox	Shortstop
Medwick, Cardinals	Left field
Di Maggio, Yankees	Center field
Ott, Giants	Right field
Dickey, Yankees	Catch
Ruffing, Yankees	Pitch
Hubbell, Giants	Pitch
McKechnie, Reds	Manager



Albert Pearson
Captain of 1938 Tufts football team.

Local Football Schedule

Harvard	Boston University	Tufts	Northeastern	Boston College
Sep. 24				Canisius
Oct. 1—Brown	At Lehigh	At Colby	At Boston College	Northeastern
Oct. 8—Cornell	St. Lawrence	Amherst	Bates	*Detroit
Oct. 12	Upsala	Middlebury	Lowell Textile	At Temple
Oct. 15—West Point	At West Point	At Williams	At St. Anselm	Florida
Oct. 21	At Western Reserve	At Brown	At Springfield	*Indiana
Oct. 22—Dartmouth	Tampa	New Hampshire	At Amer. Int.	*Boston University
Oct. 29—Princeton	*Boston College		At Upsala	
Nov. 5—Chicago		At Bowdoin		St. Anselm
Nov. 11	*Villanova	Mass. State		*Holy Cross
Nov. 12—Virginia				
Nov. 19—At Yale				
Nov. 26				

*At Fenway Park.

Big Ten Elevens Heading Invasion of Local Sector

A full schedule of football attractions awaits the fan locally, beginning Sept. 24 and running through Nov. 26. Variety spices the program and the desires of even the most particular should find satisfaction along the line.

Unfortunately there is a conflicting date in which the local fans must choose between two Big Ten elevens, Chicago and Indiana. Both of these mid-western elevens play here Nov. 5, Chicago invading the Harvard Stadium and Indiana visiting Fenway Park to play Boston College.

Colorful Coach

The Indiana eleven probably will attract more attention than Chicago, for the Hoosiers come here with a possible Big Ten championship team, along with the colorful "Bo" McMillan coaching. The latter came here years ago as quarterback for the Center College eleven that upst the football world by whipping a much favored Harvard team. College all-stars and his reputation did not suffer when the all-stars turned back the champion professional team of Washington Redskins.

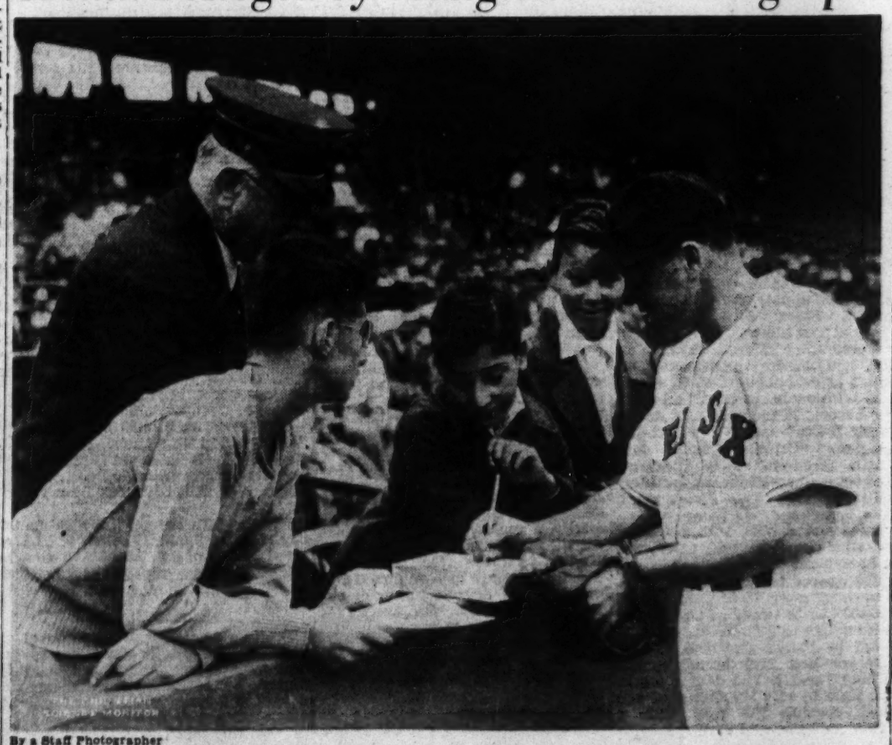
Harvard and B. C. divide honors in bringing the better known elevens. Cornell follows Brown on the Crimson schedule and in Cornell local fans see a team very much in the running for the eastern college championship. Later Dartmouth visits and Dartmouth and Cornell are on a par in preseason picking of football experts for the eastern honors.

Villanova vs. B. A. Nov. 19

Boston University will bring an interesting team in Villanova which is billed for Nov. 19 at Fenway Park and will have practically a clear spot for Harvard will be away, Northeastern all through, Boston College will be prepping for the Holy Cross game with St. Anselm's as its guest, and Tufts will be playing Mass. State at Medford. Of the three contests Villanova will be the most attractive.

Another good ball game on the fall schedule will take place Wednesday, Oct. 12, when University of Detroit, coached by Gus Dorais and reputedly loaded with good material, faces Boston College at Fenway Park. It is the only game for that date in this vicinity and should draw well. Tufts, too, will have a day in which the attendance figures should mount. Bowdoin will visit the Oval, Nov. 12 and the only other game on schedule is that in which Harvard entertains Virginia.

Cronin Besieged by Youngsters for Autographs



By a Staff Photographer

It was a great day for the Red Sox manager and his team mates. Joe received a beautiful silver service at Fenway Park in the afternoon, and a camera at the Hotel Lenox dinner in the evening. The Sox smashed the Yankees, 11-4.

Sopwith May Challenge With Twelve-Meter Boat

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It won't be long now before England and Tom Sopwith will be challenging the New York Yacht Club, holder of the America's Cup—in the smaller, meter boats!

Although this statement might seem ridiculous to many, it must be admitted that the trend towards America's Cup racing since 1900 has been that of smaller boats—at least smaller than the huge over-rigged affairs that were prevalent before this present era.

In fact, the entire modern racing scheme is that of smaller yachts throughout, which leads to the conclusion that yachting today is attempting to meet the financial requirements of the average man.

That future America's Cup racing will be done in the meter boats, you may say, is a step too far; but recent reports from New York might prove excellent wind indicators.

Poor Season

Harold S. Vanderbilt, the white-haired defense mechanic of the past three Cup challenges, has been uneasy this summer. His contract bridge has held its success; but yachting, his other love, has been poor this year.

For Vanderbilt has experienced no competition! He launched his M Class Prestige, and immediately proceeded to mop up the ocean in the New York Yacht Club cruise. Because of no competition, he left the boat and went abroad.

Vanderbilt's trip to England might prove a great boon to international racing for next year. It is understood that the sage of sailing is planning on racing 12 Meters in England next year, a class which has long been a favorite with his rival of last year's Cup classic, Mr. Sopwith.

Sopwith May Challenge

Naturally next season's meeting will once again bring these yachtsmen together in combat, and if the racing next summer is a success—Sopwith may challenge the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup with a Twelve Meter.

It is fairly definite that Olin Stephens, regarded today as the greatest designer in many annals, will design Vanderbilt a new Twelve Meter. Undoubtedly Stephen's new Twelves, Northern Light and Nyala, which have been so successful this summer, will also make the trip. Sopwith will probably have a new Twelve built, and other English owners will also plan to join the series in their home waters.

All in all, this proposed trip of Vanderbilt's next summer adds to the fast-increasing popularity of the meter boats. For many years now Swedish and German yachtsmen have participated with United States crews and skippers in international meter class series, such as in the Eights, Thirties, but next year's proposed Twelve-Meter series will be even greater.

Drawing card of next year's event will be the names of Vanderbilt, Sopwith, Stephens and others; but more than that will be the question, "Will the future America's Cup races be held in meter boats?"

Meter Meetings

Stephens also designed George Nichols' Six-Meter Goose, which was so successful against the challenge of the Swedes . . . It is said that Sopwith is really anxious to challenge again, and that he is more anxious than Sir Thomas Lipton in winning the famous trophy for the first time . . . Sopwith is hampered by two points, the lack of a truly great designer, and the ability to cope with the expert sailing of Mr. Vanderbilt.

* * *

It has been Sopwith's idea for many years to challenge for the America's Cup with a meter boat, preferably a Twelve . . . In fact, soon after the war, Sopwith bought Movette, a Twelve Meter, and was very successful with this craft until 1930 when he purchased Lipton's Shamrock V.

Sporting Around the Hub

Can it be that Great Britain is matching these United States in high-pressure sport competition? The Britons surprised by taking the Walker Cup, and, starting this afternoon, the ladies' division needed only two and one half victories in the singles to take the Curtis Cup. The home forces won only half a point in three foursomes at Essex yesterday, and those who viewed the proceedings were inclined to believe the English girls not only played superior golf, but expressed more of the desire to win than has been customary in other international matches between the two.

Conversations with Harvard's Dick Harlow leads one to believe that the trend of football this fall will be toward defense. At least the teams seem to be planning a sort of watchful attitude at the start of each game to fathom the defense of the opponent before opening up with an attack. Perhaps this will lead to the old punting game of kicking before third and fourth down. Tomorrow Harvard players report and there will be no time lost developing spares to protect a pretty good looking first team.

* * *

Al McCoy, former Northeastern football coach, is working hard with his squad at Colby. Last year Al took over the Mule reins for the first time and found the going a bit balky. On his first visit to Boston his team took a sound trouncing at the hands of Tufts, 20 to 7. From all appearances Al should have a better season this year.

* * *

It should be pretty well established now that the professional football teams have more than their hands full with the College All-Star teams. The pros are matured veterans who need and take more time for conditioning than the youngsters fresh out of college. Last night the Giants eked out a 6-0 victory against the All-Stars in New York and the pros gained their scores by 40-yard field goals, rather than power.

* * *

Some 200 admirers of popular Joe Cronin attended last night's dinner at the Hotel Lenox. In addition to the handsome silver service, the Red Sox skipper was presented with a camera. By his own admission, it was the most cherished day in Joe's colorful baseball career.

* * *

Tom Yawkey, who made a special trip to Boston for Cronin Day, told friends at the dinner that Joe will be "part of the Red Sox organization as long as I am connected with it." The Sox owner flatly denies all suggestions that Mickey Cochrane will join the Fenway family in 1939.

* * *

Tufts' Medford Oval is still free from cleat marks as the Jumbos do not report until next Monday. There is, however, plenty of activity around the field these days with carpenters busy laying new seats in the stands.

* * *

Speaking of stands, Northeastern's wooden bleachers have had a coat of bright green paint. The grounds also are in excellent condition, having been rooped off all season.

* * *

Part of Harvard's "15 football squad" have already moved into the dormitories they will occupy this fall. They are Joe Gardella, a sophomore back; Capt. Bobby Green, Chief Boston, Frank Foley, Don Daughters, Rick Hedblom, and Torby Macdonald.

Tiller Talk

Veteran women's sailing champion, Mrs. Frances McElwain of Cohasset, once again showed her supremacy yesterday as the first two races for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams trophy got under way at Edgartown.

Heavy winds that caused broken spreaders to some of the craft opened this year's national women's sailing championship; but the skippering master of the Cohasset crew was good enough for a first and second, and a two and a quarter point lead.

In runner-up berth was West Hampton Beach, while Northeast Harbor held a quarter point lead over Larchmont. Edgartown and Watch Hill followed in the point standing.

Two races are scheduled for today, the series ending tomorrow.

* * *

Sherman Hoyt once told Alfred Chase, owner of the Thirty Square Meter, Viking, that he had better stay on a mooring light to moderated days, instead of attempting to race. So definite was the Marblehead boat a heavy weather creation, Hoyt, well-known J Class helmsman, made that bold statement.

That Hoyt was correct has been shown in the past two days racing at Marion, where the Swedes are challenging the United States team in the Thirty Square Meters.

Viking has won in each day's race, yesterday easily showing her complete domination in the rough going. Seemingly her name has fitted her, as she carries the United States forces into a 11¼-9 point lead in the series with three races to go.

W. A. D.

Sports Activities

Play is about as important as classwork to young students. At the private schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor there are many opportunities for wholesome recreation. Team games wisely directed promote many good qualities. Other sports activities develop skill, grace and poise that remain to enrich future years.

School advertisements appear on the Education Page Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Major-League Baseball—International Curtis Cup Golf—American Tennis Comment

Foxx After Triple Batting Honors in American League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Foxx, the Red Sox first baseman, may wear three offensive crowns this season. He already has clinched the runs-batted-in title, and may add the batting and home-run leadership to his collection before the pennant races end early next month.

In a Fenway Park battle with the Yankees yesterday, Foxx drove across eight runs, bringing his 1938 total to an even 150. Twenty-seven runs ahead of his closest American League rival, who happens to be Joe Di Maggio, the Red Sox ace is certain to be unchallenged during the remaining days of the campaign.

Forty-two Homers

By hitting two home runs yesterday off Charley Ruffing, driving him to the showers and ending a winning streak which had reached five games, Foxx increased his four-bagger total to 42. He is just four behind Detroit's Hank Greenberg, who seems to have lost the combination.

The Bostonians have 26 games to play. The Tigers have 25. A majority of Detroit's are at home, which, of course, gives Greenberg the edge. But Foxx will catch him if yesterday is a sample of the future.

As the Rex Sox faced the second game of the Yankee series today, their first sacker sported an unofficial batting average of .344. Ahead of him in the American League offensive parade were Cecil Travis of Washington with .346, and Cleveland's Earl Averill at .347. The race is wide open, as the figures indicate. Foxx was in the lead a short time back. But a slump knocked him out of the Big Six. Now he is back in again and determined to make his final bid for the title now owned by Charley Gehringer.

Big Year in 1932

Foxx's biggest run-producing year was 1932, in a Philadelphia uniform. He drove home 169 markers and scored 151 himself. Jim should pass the former mark in '38, but the latter will probably escape him. As this was written he had the league scoring leadership, but had accumulated only 116.

With the big slugger setting a torrid pace, the Red Sox are currently engaged in a race with Cleveland for second place. This morning the two clubs were in a tie, each having 75 victories and 53 defeats. This personal battle between the Cronins and Vitts remains the only interesting race in the junior circuit. The Yankees are in front by 13 full contests.

The Sox face an uphill struggle. Next week they tour the West while the Indians open a long home stay. The Tribe at the moment is enjoying a nine-game winning streak.

Boston celebrated Joe Cronin Day yesterday. The many Boston friends of the Red Sox manager presented him with a beautiful silver service. In return, Joe handed them a smashing triumph over the world champions.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have purchased Paul Campbell, first baseman, and Woodrow Rich, right-handed pitcher, from the Little Rock club . . . Rich recently pitched a no-hit game against Atlanta . . . Jim Henry, who has been Red Sox property for several years, was sold to the Phillies . . . The Yanks have hit 160 home runs and need 23 to break their all-time team mark of 182.

* * *

The Pirates today had a five-game lead in the National League . . . The Cubs had rebounded to second place, with Cincinnati dropping back . . . The Giants, who are showing signs of a comeback, are six games off the pace . . . The Bees have a 4½-game advantage over the Cardinals in the second division . . . Infielder Carvell Rowell has signed a Bee contract and will report at Bradenton in the spring. E. R.

Panthers Start Preparations For Football Season

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8 (AP)—Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland returned to town a few days ago and solemnly said his biggest concern at Pitt this fall is "how to win a couple of football games."

It doesn't take any psychic powers to figure one of these games is with Fordham. The other as like as not is with West Virginia, a team which hasn't beaten Pitt since 1928, but has been working hard at a rural training camp for two weeks and will come to Pittsburgh with a determined resolve and something to support it.

Sutherland, whose own proud Panthers, claimants to last year's national championship have started practicing for their 10-game campaign, summed up his respect for the Mountaineers by saying:

"Marshall Glenn, I am told, has a team this year which may beat us. He is certainly going to be better prepared for that first game than we are. We can't afford to look past the opener, so you see how tough that makes it for us."

Hard Schedule

If Jock could afford (you know how these Scots are) to look further, he'd see a line-up with no letups visible to the naked eye—Temple, Duquesne, Wisconsin, Southern Methodist, Fordham, Carnegie Tech, Nebraska, Penn State, and Duke, in that order.

Sutherland hasn't much to say about Fordham, the stubborn crew which has played Pitt to three scoreless ties in succession, but one gathers he hasn't forgotten his date with the Rams here Oct. 29. Certainly the ticket office hasn't forgotten, because the game already has pulled the biggest advance sale in Pitt's history and will be a sell-out weeks in advance.

The Panthers will have a "coach's dream" backfield headed by all-America Marshall (Biggy) Goldberg at fullback. Sutherland switched his halfback star of two seasons for a double season—first, to fill a vacancy, and second, to make room for Dick Cassiano, who gained 620 yards and seven touchdowns as a substitute last year. In yardage he was second only to Goldberg and gained 200 yards more than Pitt's combined opposition made from scrimmage.

With this combination will be veterans John Chickerneo at quarterback and Harold (Curly) Stebbins at right half.

Talented Ends

On the line Pitt will have two talented ends, Bill Daddio and Fabian Hoffman, and a pair of great guards, Steve Petro and Al Lezouski. Bob Dannies at center is a senior letterman, leaving only the tackles to worry Sutherland. Nobody but Jock and opposing coaches ever worry about Pitt's tackles, so it may suffice to report that Elmer Merkovsky and Walt Raskowski will take care of the assignment.

The one thing Pitt doesn't have this year that it had last is a benchload of experienced reserves capable of taking charge of any game at any time.

"We lost six of the 11 men who started for us in our closing game with Duke a year ago," mourned Sutherland, "and no matter how good these chaps we have now may be, you can't lose Frank Souchak and their kind without feeling it."

Then, just to prove he wasn't going sleepless, Jock reassured himself with, "But Pitt teams always have had plenty of courage and spirit, and I am relying on this one to pull through, too." The schedule:

Sept. 24—West Virginia; Oct. 1—Temple at Philadelphia; 8—Duquesne; 15—Wisconsin at Madison; 22—Southern Methodist; 29—Fordham; Nov. 5—Carnegie Tech; 12, Nebraska at Lincoln; 19, Penn State; 26—Duke at Durham.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	76	52	.594
Chicago	72	58	.554
Cincinnati	72	59	.550
New York	71	59	.546
Boston	65	63	.508
St. Louis	62	69	.473
Brooklyn	59	71	.454
Philadelphia	41	86	.323

Results Sept. 7

New York 6, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	86	61	.585
Kansas City	83	64	.565
Milwaukee	79	68	.537
Indianapolis	78	72	.520
Minneapolis	77	71	.520
Toledo	76	73	.510
Columbus	62	87	.416
Louisville	52	97	.349

Results Sept. 7

Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 7, Louisville 1.
One game postponed.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
Ladies Free
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2185

Malcolm J. Holland Wins Rifle Shoot

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 8 (AP)—Corporal Malcolm J. Holland of the U. S. Marines and Birchtree, Mo., captured the National individual rifle championship yesterday at Camp Perry matches with a score of 287 of 300, to beat a field of 2,080 of the best shots among America's civilians and service men.

In winning the title for the Marines for the fourth straight year, the Missouri marksman scored 95 of 100 in the 1,000-yard sector of the 30-caliber service rifle match, overcoming a wind which, range officers figured, pulled the service rifle bullets just about 10 feet off line at the 1,000-yard mark. Holland, in scoring his 95, pulled from a sixth place tie to first.

Los Angeles police team lost the National pistol championship it had held for the last two years as the infantry's five-man team set a new record of 1,335 out of 1,500 to reach the peak for the first time since 1925. The California team, which held the previous record with 1,332, finished second with a score of 1,308.

Old Westbury Quartet Defeats Aurora, 14 to 8

WESTBURY, L. I., Sept. 8 (AP)—Old Westbury reached the final round of the National open polo championship, winning its semifinal match, 14 to 8, from the Aurora team.

Aurora, which had come into the open simply to round out the field and provide a match for the middle of the week, came with such a rush in the second and third periods that it pulled up from a score of 1 to 4 to take the lead at 6 to 5 for a few moments and force the Champions into hard, smashing polo to get control of the game again. The summary:

Old Westbury		Aurora
No. 1—Ivor Balding		S. H. Knox
No. 2—Cecil Smith		F. S. von Stade, Jr.
No. 3—S. B. Iglehart		Lewis Smith
Back—C. V. Whitney		R. S. Marina

Score—Old Westbury 14, Aurora 8. Goals—C. Smith 8, Balding 3, Iglehart 2, Whitney for Old Westbury; Knox 4; von Stade 3, L. Smith for Aurora. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Tom Brady and William Post 3d. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Scotland Defeats Ireland

GLASGOW, Sept. 8 (AP)—Scotland's representatives overwhelmed an Irish League eleven 6-1 in the first match of the interleague soccer tournament yesterday. The contest was the 39th of the series started in 1893. The Scots are far in the lead with 34 victories against five for the Irishmen. Last year at Belfast the Scottish League triumphed 3-2.

Giants Buy Infielder

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Hal King, .300-hitting infielder, has been purchased by the Giants from their International League farm at Jersey City. King, who lives in Smithfield, N. C., in the off-season, has played second and third base for the Jerseys this season. He is a left-handed hitter.

The United States Wimbledon

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; © International

Top-Seeded Four

Upper left—J. Donald Budge, United States; Upper right—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., where national singles play gets under way today and continues through Sept. 17. Center inset—U. S. men's singles championship trophy. Right center—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland. Lower left—John Bromwich of Australia. Lower right—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States.

British Women Golfers Take First Day Lead in Cup Play

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Curtis Cup, emblematic of British-American women's golf supremacy, appeared destined to follow the Walker Cup, its male counter-part, over the ocean when the invading team gained two and one-half out of a possible three points in the opening Scotch foursome play on the rain-swept Essex County Club course yesterday.

Two victories and a draw in today's six singles matches would give the British team its first triumph since the international competition, inspired by the Misses Margaret and Harriot Curtis, both former national titlists and Essex County Club members, was inaugurated at Wentworth, England, in 1932. The best the British women have done in the three previous biennial cup matches was a 4½-4½ draw at Gleneagles, Scotland, two years ago.

Mrs. Andrew Holm, of Scotland, the present British titlist, and Clarrie Ternan, 21-year-old Irish beauty, combined to give the invaders their initial victory by defeating Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the current national champion, and Maureen Orcutt, the Englewood, N. J., star, who has played in every Curtis Cup affair, 2 up.

The Anglo-Scotch combination of Elsie Corlett and Jessie Anderson, both seasoned Curtis Cup campaigners, turned in the second British victory, a one-hole decision over Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, the seven-time national titlist, and Patty Berg, youthful Minneapolis sensation.

Mrs. Vare and Miss Berg lost four of the first five holes and halved the next four as the British stars went out in 38, two under womens par. The home team, however, rallied at the turn and pulled even at the 17th. A birdie four on the home hole beat them, an eight-foot putt by Miss Anderson. Mrs. Vare had missed a half by running up her four-footer to the lip of the cup.

The final alternate shot match of the day, between Mrs. J. B. Walker and Phyllis Wade, of Great Britain and Marion Miley of Cincinnati, and Kathryn Hemphill, of Columbia, S. C., ended all even. The American girls dropped a two-hole lead by three-putting the 17th and blowing up on the 18th, where they took eight strokes to reach the green.

The pairings for today's singles were Mrs. Holm and Mrs. Page, Miss Anderson and Miss Berg, Miss Corlett and Miss Miley, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Vare, Miss Tiernan and Miss Orcutt, and Nan Baird of Scotland, and Charlotte Glutting, of West Orange, N. J.

Tiger Rookie Has Strikeout Habit

By the Associated Press

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 8

Virgil Trucks, young sokeballer who set a modern record of 420 strikeouts in the Alabama-Florida League this summer, predicted without batting an eye today he could break his own mark with Detroit next year.

"I believe I can strike out more than 420," the six-foot youngster drawled. "That ball I had to pitch down in Andalusia was like a pumpkin (he pronounced it punkin). Give me a good ball next year and a longer season, and I can strike out more."

Trucks appeared in 38 games during the four-months Class D season.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Hit two homers and double, driving in eight runs, to trample Yankees, 11-4.

Bob Klinger, Pirates—Trounced Reds, 7-1, with six hits.

Hugh Mulcahy, Phillies—Handcuffed Dodgers with three hits for 6-3 victory.

Mel Harder, Indians—His two-hit pitching blanked Tigers, 1-0.

Skeeter Newsome, Athletics—Drove in three runs in 5-2 win over Senators.

Ripper Collins, Cubs—Hit homer and single, sending two runs across, in 7-5 victory over Cardinals.

Johnny Wittig, Giants—Stopped Bees, 6-3, with nine hits.

Cuff's Kicks Win Game

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Put this one on the Cuff. To be exact, credit it to Ward Cuff, one of football's great place-kickers, who booted the "foot" back into football last night. Cuff, a young man who labored unsung in the great Marquette backfield of 1936, kicked two terrific field goals, one from the 42-yard line in the second quarter and another from the same spot in the fourth, to whip the eastern college all-Stars for the New York Giants, 6 to 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	100	46	.685
Syracuse	84	64	.568
Rochester	78	70	.527
Buffalo	74	71	.510
Montreal	67	78	.462
Toronto	67	80	.456
Jersey City	63	83	.432
Baltimore	51	92	.357

Results Sept. 7

Toronto 3, Rochester 1.
Toronto 2, Rochester 1.
Syracuse 3, Jersey City 1.
Other games postponed.

Budge Has Chance To Make a Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Donald Budge, the eminent amateur, has a chance to accomplish something no other player has done as he starts out after his fourth major tennis championship of the year tomorrow at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills.

If he wins this one, the Oakland swatter will become the first player in history to sweep the Australian, French, British, and American championships in succession and the value of such a feat will be more than considerable when he gets down to talking turkey with the professional promoters this winter.

Conversely, a defeat would stamp him as something short of invincible and would be taken into due account when the contract is drawn up for his grand tour with Elly Vines and Fred Perry.

According to the draw sheet, Budge should meet Adrian Quist of Australia in the semifinals next week, and then come face to face either with the ambidexterous Jack Bromwich or tough Bobby Riggs in the final.

Softball Title Play Under Way in Earnest

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—With one defending champion already eliminated and the inaugural program over, the international softball tournament swung into the remainder of first-round play and the opening of the second round today.

No less than 55 games in four stadia were on the schedule for both men's and women's teams.

After Mayor Edward J. Kelly had greeted the assembled teams in Mill's Stadium last night, the Litsinger Motors, of Chicago, went out and beat the Briggs Beautywares, of Detroit, 1 to 0, in a 16-inning thriller. The Briggs team won the men's title a year ago.

The 1937 girls' champions, playing this year under the name of the Cleveland Num Nums, beat the Curlee Clothes Girls, of St. Louis, 1 to 0, on two hits, an error and a walk in the sixth inning. Mary Skorich, of Cleveland, allowed but one hit.

Viking Leads Again

MARION, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—The United States made it two straight over Sweden in their international 30-square-meter sailing races yesterday when Alfred B. Chase's Viking again led the way across the finish with the Swedish boats taking second and fourth. The victory gave the Americans a lead of 11½ points to 9, with three more races to be sailed in Buzzards Bay off here.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	41	.685
Boston	75	53	.586
Cleveland	75	53	.586
Detroit	65	64	.504
Washington	64	67	.489
Chicago	54	70	.435
St. Louis	45	81	.357
Philadelphia	46	84	.354

Results Sept. 7

Philadelphia 5, Washington 2.
Boston 11, New York 4. (6 innings.)
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.
One game postponed.

Pro Grid Season In Full Swing By Next Sunday

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Things are looking up for the National Professional Football League clubs.

Tune-up flights preparatory to the championship take-off brought six triumphs against college all-star elevens. Aerial maneuvers played major roles in virtually all of them. Chicago's Bears won a pair, and New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Chicago's Cardinals one apiece.

Indications that the 1938 race would be decided in the air were seen in the rival elevens' rush to streamline their offensives with plenty of passing power after the 1937 success of Sammy Baugh and the Redskins.

The wholesale turn to aerial combat was expected to send the attendance soaring. Last year around a million and a half paid to watch the money players.

Pittsburgh was one of the first to grease the turnstiles for 1938 by acquiring a star passer. The Pirates signed Colorado's Whizzer White, using $15,000 worth of persuasion to turn him from a Rhodes Scholarship temporarily.

Whizzer will make his pro debut tomorrow night at Detroit against another favorite son of Colorado—Dutch Clark, the Lions' playing coach.

The game will officially open the pro season. With the exception of Brooklyn, the rest of the clubs will begin play in Sunday's four-game program. Chicago's two entries, the Bears and Cardinals, will square away under the lights at Soldier Field. Cleveland will be at Green Bay, New York at Pittsburgh and Washington at Philadelphia.

Green Bay's Packers, out to regain the passing prestige lost to Baugh and Washington, have obtained Cecil Isbell, Purdue ace, whose mighty throws humbled the Redskins in the Chicago all-star game. Chicago's Cardinals have added Jack Robbins, of Arkansas, considered Baugh's equal in the Southwest, and Dwight Sloan, Robbin's backfield teammate of last year. To the deadly passing of Bernie Masterson and Buzz Buivid, Chicago's Bears have coupled that of Joe Gray, of Oregon State.

The streamlining has continued on all other fronts, including the greatly improved Cleveland and Philadelphia clubs, and even to the Redskins themselves. The defending champions took on Manhattan's Dick Tuckey and Gonzaga's George Karamatic to assist in Baugh's latest aerial maneuvers.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	96	69	.582
Seattle	90	71	.559
Sacramento	91	73	.555
San Diego	84	79	.515
San Francisco	84	81	.509
Portland	75	87	.463
Hollywood	74	91	.448
Oakland	61	104	.370

Results Sept. 7

Portland 11, San Diego 4.
Portland 9, San Diego 6.
Seattle 6, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 3, Hollywood 2.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Davis Cup

Well, the Davis Cup is to remain at home for another year at least. Thanks to the ability of J. Donald Budge and Bobby Riggs, that famous international lawn tennis trophy will not have to make the long trip to Australia this fall. Although the issue was settled only last Monday, more attention is probably being given to the question of next year's campaign than is usually the case so soon after a challenge round has been played. And there is a reason for all this. While no statement has yet come from Budge, it is confidently expected that the World's No. 1 amteur player will withdraw from the Simon-pure ranks soon after he has defended his United States singles championship at the West Side Tennis Club Stadium beginning today, and, if he does take that course, the fate of the Davis Cup in 1939 will be as uncertain as it has ever been in the 38 years of its existence.

Staff Photo
Bobby Riggs

Who Will Defend?

While the Cup is known as a team championship trophy, it is, as a matter of fact, a one-man trophy. Looking back over the 38-odd years that it has been in competition, we find that the country which has had the outstanding singles player is the one that has held the Davis Cup. Made up as it is of four singles matches and one doubles, the team with the best singles player has a decided advantage, as it is sure of two points to start with. That means all that is necessary for it to win the match is one more singles or the doubles victory. When Great Britain had Fred Perry, France had Henri Cochet, the United States had Big Bill Tilden; Australia had Anthony F. Wilding, and Great Britain had Hugh L. Doherty, you could find the Davis Cup in their several countries. So, during the past two years, it has been held by the United States on the strength of Budge's ability. And picking a man to take his place is going to be about as tough a job as the United States Lawn Tennis Association has ever been called upon to undertake.

Riggs and ?

In Bobby Riggs the American selection committee has one player it can rely upon, but another singles player as well as a doubles team will have to be picked between now and next September. Looking the field over, the most likely candidates at the present time are Frank Kovacs, Joe Hunt, Sidney Wood, Jr., and the only doubles team of international caliber at the present time is that veteran combination of Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn. Riggs showed in his match against Quist that he is of Davis Cup standard. He did not, however, show up as well against Bromwich, but this may have, in some measure, been due to the fact that the Cup had already been defended and the outcome of that match could not affect the final decision. At any rate, he is undoubtedly the second best player to Budge in the United States at the present time, and will unquestionably be the player around whom the 1939 U. S. Davis Cup team is built. But when it comes to the No. 2 player or the doubles team, it is just a question that the U. S. L. T. A. is going to have to solve.

Budge and Mako

And in passing it might be well to say a few words regarding the doubles team of Budge and Mako. While they did not win the doubles in the Davis Cup competition, and also lost three other matches to the Australian team of Bromwich and Quist, there is no question but what they were the strongest in the United States. Several times it was proposed that a new partner be found for Budge; but the latter would never listen to such a move. Whether or not he would have done better with another player will probably never be known; but it is certain that no partner could have given him better support in the Davis Cup match than did Mako. Aside from the fine tennis they played, we admire still more the splendid friendship which has always existed between them, and when it comes to sportsmanship they cannot be excelled.

Those Foot Faults

There has been a lot of comment regarding the calling of foot-faults against Adrian Quist in his match with Budge in the Davis Cup match. That the foot-faults were made has been freely admitted by the Australians. That it is the duty of the official watching this feature of play to call them, everyone must admit. It was a difficult task the official was called upon to perform, and he should receive much credit for having carried out his assignment. At the same time, one cannot but sympathize with Quist, for it must have affected his playing to a considerable extent. So long as the foot-fault rule stays on the books it should be enforced, and we can see no reason why a player cannot keep within its bounds.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Climbing to an Ancient Sea

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Mary Brooks was helping her mother get supper in a camp ground among the Canadian Rockies. Putting the last dish on the table, she carved a steak that Father had bought in the little railroad town of Field, which was only three miles away.

"Come and get it, Tom," she called. "If you're going to climb Mount Wapta tomorrow, it's time to lay in supplies."

Tom came with a rush.

"I've fixed your knapsack, Sis," he explained. "All it needed was new rivets in the straps and two sheepskin pads for your shoulders. Now you can carry your own lunch up—and your own fossils down the mountain."

Both Mary and Tom were excited about their coming trip. They had met a geologist in camp—a man who had spent every summer hunting fossils in the Rockies. He explained the odd stones Mrs. Brooks had picked up near the Kicking Horse River. He also invited Tom and Mary to hike to a famous fossil quarry on a high, bare ridge.

"It's a long, hard trip," the geologist warned, "but you'll never foregt it!"

At seven o'clock, the three hikers started on a trail from the Yoho Valley. Yoho is an Indian word for Grand! or Amazing! Mary thought it a very good name, too. She never had seen anything much finer than the view of glaciers and waterfalls from one point on the trail.

Over the Switchbacks

The trail itself was good, but steep. It climbed in sharp zigzags, called switchbacks, through a forest of spruces and firs. Then it came to a lake where a mother ptarmigan clucked to her chicks, and a moose nibbled water plants. He stopped eating and splashed away just as Mary tried to take his picture.

After two more miles, there were only scattered trees. Mary saw patches of carpet pinks, which grew on wet, cold ground near patches of melting snow. Tom found a patch of glacier lillies, which were not true lilies at all, but one kind of dog-tooth violet. The geologist photographed a marmot, or whistler, which some people nickname the "mountain woodchuck." He was a shaggy, gray-brown animal that sat on a rock and called out alarms to his neighbors. Each alarm sounded like a traffic whistle, blown by a policeman.

The main trail went on across a pass and down to the ranger station at Field. A branch led to the fossil quarry, high upon a bare ridge between Mount Wapta and Mount Field. As they climbed to it, the geologist told Tom and Mary how the quarry came to be there.

"This place was discovered years ago by a scientist from Washington. He first found a loose stone that was filled with fossils; then he traced it to these ledges of hard, dark gray shale. Year after year he came back to collect, breaking the stone with blasts of powder and splitting it with chisels. He and his helpers took away 30,000 fine fossils."

Lamp Shells

"But there still are some left for us!" exclaimed Tom. He had picked up a slab of shale on which lay three specimens. They were shiny, round things, smaller than a dime and marked by many wrinkles. His friend explained that they were lamp shells.

"I know they resemble balls of jet," he admitted, "but most of their living relatives have shells which look like old-time Greek lamps. They also have very different bodies from those of oysters or clams."

Other slabs were covered with remains of seaweeds. A few were brown when they were alive, with fronds like those of some kelps. Others were silk green things, which fastened themselves to the bottom and waved to and fro in the water. Mary found an especially fine slab of these delicate, silky seaweeds.

The geologist was hunting remains of creatures he called "trilobites." These fossils were distant cousins of the king crab, an animal which now lives along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, and in the Gulf of Mexico. The trilobites had more joints and legs than king crabs have, and they did not have long spikes on their tails. But they used the same sort of eyes, while their shells were tough things that made very good fossils.

Tom found a large trilobite; Mary discovered a very young one—so small and delicate that it looked like a different creature. These animals used to crawl on the sea bottom, lunching on rubbish or digging worms out of the mud. Other trilobites were little fellows that burrowed. Their fossils were much more common than those of the large, crawling kind. Tom found four of them on one thin, black slab.

Packing the Knapsacks

For hours the three collectors worked, splitting slab after slab and picking up specimens that had been broken out by frost. The geologist found a fossil sponge; then he picked up part of a scaly, spiny worm. Tom got some more slabs of shells, while Mary specialized on the lacy trilobite babies.

At half-past three, collecting stopped. Each specimen was wrapped in paper and stowed away in a knapsack. Mary spread her sweater around some specially delicate pieces.

"I don't think they'll hurt it," she explained to Tom. "But what if they do? I can mend an old sweater any day—but I can't come back here to replace a fossil that gets broken or scratched."

When knapsacks were packed, the geologist talked about the things they had found. He told what western Canada was like when places which now are mountains were sea floor covered with sticky mud. He described how lamp shells waited for food while clouds of cone-shaped shells swam past them and bright-colored worms crawled by. Trilobites wriggled not far away, their green eyes gleaming faintly while their "feelers" tried to find a meal. Vase-shaped sponges grew in clusters; their colors were white, orange, and red. Things that looked like shrimps in clam shells swam jerkily among sea weeds whose fronds suggested blue-green silk.

A marmot's whistle interrupted the talk.

"Four o'clock!" the geologist exclaimed. "Time we were starting down those switchbacks. It's as hard to go down them as up—at least with heavy packs on our backs. We'll be tired, hungry and ready to rest long before we reach the camp ground.

"But then, who wouldn't need a rest after hiking up a mountain and digging in a sea that dried up millions of years ago?"

Courtesy of The Downtown Gallery, New York City

Pottery Lion With a Sense of Humor

This lion was made by one of the most eminent potters in America today, Carl Walters of Woodstock, New York. Mr. Walters was once a painter, but he was captivated by the beauty of color and form and ornament of ceramics, or potteries of old. He has attained some very admirable results in this medium. One feels in the supple form the nature of the material, clay, from which the animal is modeled. In his portraits, the potter and the sculptor are one. Mr. Walters has added another characterization to the popular theme of lion portraiture. The humorous note is delightful.

Pot-Holer Thrills

By A. J. Forrest

What are "Pot-holers"?

Hundreds of people, both old and young, can answer that question. "Pot-holers" is a name given to the enthusiastic cave explorers who today, in Britain, display skill, nerve, and intelligent observation in carrying out their thrilling investigations.

During week ends, parties of young enthusiasts delve fearlessly underground, groping their way by torchlight through well-tracked limestone caverns. Some, more daringly, don diver's kit, and equipped with surveyors' lines and acetylene lamps, trace the source of subterranean rivers, enfolded by icy and perpetual darkness; or use rope ladders to descend into the roar of underground waterfalls. Breathless rewards, apart from the excitement of such pioneering, await them.

Tucked away beneath England's sparsely populated lime-stone areas lie vast and spectacular caverns, moreover, hitherto untrodden by human foot for thousands of years. Yet here, about 2000 B. C., skin-clad, Stone Age men made their homes and had their workshops, judging by the bone combs, bodkins, flint chips, remnants of deer antlers, and shell-fish necklaces, found in several chambers.

Here also, secure from attack, packs of hyenas once hid. Victoria Cave in North Yorkshire, originally discovered by an inquisitive dog which, having strayed down a concealed hole, told of the whereabouts of a spacious hollow by its echoing bark, was undoubtedly the habitation of wild beasts at some period.

A Rare Prize

A surprising find awaited a cave explorer in Somerset who, having recently wriggled his way into an unmapped cavern, stumbled across the bones of a derotherium. This creature, a long extinct species of water elephant, had a very short proboscis (trunk) and two downward curved tusks which, instead of protruding from the upper jaw, were attached to the lower. This is the second derotherium to be found in Europe, and is regarded as a rare prize.

Roaming in coastal caverns on the east of England, explorers and sightseers have picked up translucent glass beads, large broad-headed bodkins—several with a beautifully shaped eye hole—coins, flint knives, and pottery shards. These relics, according to experts, date between A. D. 98 and A. D. 400, a period covering the Anglo-Saxon invasions, from which it is gathered that refugees, fleeing from British-Roman towns, must have sheltered and survived in these very caves.

Primitive finds are fascinating, but most caveland explorers are chiefly dazzled by the majestic beauty which many grottoes owe to their stalactites and stalagmites, the icicle-like growths which hang from the cave's roof or grow upward from the cave's floor.

An Underground River

Imagine descending in darkness 200 feet underground, drenched, perhaps, by hurtling torrents, then standing enthralled as torchbeams play upon a limestone "cathedral," filled with mighty, ageless pillars, and ribbed pipe formations resembling a huge organ. Strike a stalactite near its base, and it booms stupendously, seeming to challenge the whole of the under-land.

Pot-holers in Derbyshire are proud of their "Giant's Foot," a gaunt cavern whose roof is shaped like the sole and heel of an enormous boot. Next, and not far away, is "The Elephant's Throat," so called because of the white, semitransparent, and silky tracery ornamenting the wall. Other chambers, whose names alone must stir the imagination, are known as "The Grotto of Paradise," "Fishbacked Cavern," "Fairy Hall," and "The Chandler's Shop."

Now step into a small rowboat, nosing its way down an underground river running beneath Castleton. Over chill waters, hemmed in by dripping and sparkling ice pillars, you go till, suddenly, the guide halts beside "the Bottomless Pit." Here, down a great chasm in the river's bed the water disappears with a roar, and no one knows whither it flows.

Strangely enough, it was an eminent French cave hunter, M. Martel, who first pioneered Gaping Ghyll, which ranks as England's most amazing pot-hole. To probe its secrets he allowed himself to be lowered through a deafening waterfall until, 378 feet down, he touched the cave's floor. Today, strapped securely in an old bo'sun's chair, you can safely follow in the daring Frenchman's tracks.

As a winch-operating, petrol engine splutters into action, you find yourself wobbling straight down, it seems, into a funnel-shaped spout where, with torrential energy, the Fell Beck pours its waters into the pot-hole. But at that moment your chair swings clear, and though soaked by spray, you land safe and sound on rock bottom, and so pass into a rainbow-hued, pillared hall, with grotesque lime reliefs running down its walls. Twenty-five miles of tiny passageways and smaller caves—a veritable catacomb—radiate from it, several being, as yet, only partially explored.

The Cheddar Gorge

Well known to British cave lovers is the Cheddar Gorge. Here, attired in diving suit, and having used high explosives and wedge and hammer to break open a flooded rock roof, one intrepid cave hunter dived straight into the water-filled fissure, and groping his way through jagged rifts, came at last into a majestic, bell-shaped chamber, only to be held up a little distance on by another flooded trap.

Some months back, as a novelty item, Mr. Graham Balcombe, most noted of Mendip cavemen, gave a B. B. C. broadcast while actually walking on the bed of the River Axe into the core of these hills. Since he wore a diver's helmet, in which the microphone was installed, he was in truth talking through his hat! But to be able to do this at a depth of 600 feet, with water swirling round his chest, and unknown spars, stalactites, archways, fissures, and falls ahead of him, is the sort of feat that calls for courage of the finest quality, especially as neither man nor beast could ever have penetrated before so far into the Axe's chilly, underworld labyrinths.

If you ever get the chance to explore Britain's cavelands, don't try to work single handed. It wouldn't be wise. Better by far hunt with a local "pot-hole" club whose enthusiasts, young and old, know exactly how to meet and counter the many difficult situations that abound.

How Opera Became Popular

By Nicolas Slonimsky

The birthplace of Opera was Florence, Italy, and the first opera productions were such a success that soon the other Italian towns started their own opera houses, each town in its own manner.

Sunny Naples liked opera-ballet, with dancing as well as singing. As usual, the singers were hidden behind the stage, because they had to sing for the dancers who only pretended that they were dancing and singing at the same time. Sometimes several singers sang for one dancer. There is nothing strange in this. In modern motion pictures, a singer would start a song alone in Central Park, New York, and suddenly, an unseen orchestra would come in, flutes, harps, violins, and all. Theater, opera, and motion pictures are not supposed to be very real. They live in a world of make-believe, and so we must not be over-critical of the strange ways of early opera.

In Venice, the canal town, the public liked comedy, and so Venice was the first town to develop comic opera. To speed up action, Venetian Opera used very little choral singing, but mostly arias and recitative ("reciting melody").

In Rome, on the contrary, opera was very serious. In fact, it started in the form of Oratorio, or prayer music (Oratorio means a hall for prayer). Oratorios were sung by solo singers and chorus, with the accompaniment of an orchestra, but without any scenery. A general name for such productions without scenery is Cantata, which means A Thing Sung.

Inventing New Plots

We have already said that the first idea of opera was to revive the Greek drama, with choral singing and instrumental music. But soon composers of opera tired of imitating Greek subjects, and began to write in a manner that would be interesting to their own countrymen. They invented new plots from Italian life of their own day, and some composers made their operas so real that they included crowds of people hurrying on their business, street vendors selling their wares, and even mules and other domestic animals joining in. Naturally, in such operas there was very little orchestral music, for it would be impossible to keep time with such a mixed company on the stage.

In our own century, 300 years after Opera was invented, a French composer, Charpentier, also introduced street noises into his opera in order to give an impression of Paris life as it really is. The critics welcomed this opera as a great novelty, and not one recalled that such a "real" opera was tried for the first time by the Italian composer Mazzocchi long before—in 1640.

Another Italian composer, Vittori, who was also a singer, an actor, a painter, and a mathematician, invented a puppet opera, or a marionette show (Marion is a little girl's name, and Marionettes are Little Marions). But the most popular type proved to be an opera with real actors and singers, as we know it now.

Masters of Opera

Venice alone had, at one time, 18 opera houses, and there were visiting Italian opera companies all over Europe, and later in America. All these three hundred years since the birth of opera in Florence, Italians have remained its best masters. Words such as Aria, Libretto, and others that have to do with Opera are all Italian.

In France the first great opera composer was Lulli, who was born in Florence, and came to Paris to serve as a court musician of the King Louis the 16th. At the court, one of his titles was "Chief of the King's Little Violins," which sounded very important in his day.

In England, the first opera composer was Purcell, the English Mozart, for he lived just 100 years before Mozart. His music was pure and classical, as Mozart's was. There was very little comedy in early English opera but soon the English public was given marvelous entertainment in so-called Beggar's Opera written by a composer with a fitting name—Gay. But the best English comic Opera was yet to come with Gilbert and Sullivan. Their operas, "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," and many others, are still as popular as they were in the days of Queen Victoria of England.

So we see that opera, born in Florence, Italy, just about the year 1600, was such a popular invention that soon other Italian towns produced operas and, after them, it spread to German towns and to Paris and London. Opera was produced first in Rome in 1620, in Naples in 1630, in Venice in 1660; Nuremberg 1644; Hamburg 1678; Paris 1671; London 1691.

(This is the twelfth article in this series on the history of music, which is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

Rain Song

(Hopi Indian)

When the rain falls,
The corn grows.
"Come rain! Come!"

When the rain falls,
The bean vines grow
And the little painted flowers
Of the squash.
"Come rain! Come!"

Young corn green you are
beautiful!
Bean vine green you are
beautiful!
Squash flower gold you are
beautiful also!
"Oh, come rain! Come!
Out of the darkness of the
Western hills
Come with the sound of
singing!"

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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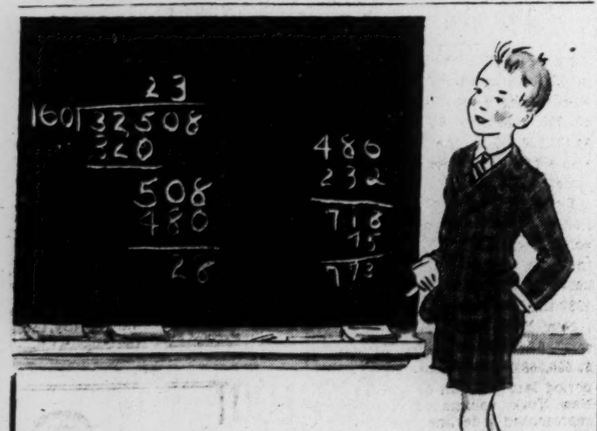


College Men's Woolens Go to Grade School

Boys may have a long way to go before they get to Princeton, Yale, or Harvard, but they like the same kinds of tweeds and worsteds. Monitor advertisers know this, and are well equipped right now to outfit schoolboys in topnotch fashion. Watch their advertisements.

Courtesy of The Downtown Gallery, New York City

The Mandrill—A Portrait in Pottery

This mandrill, a species of large West African baboon, is one of the animal portraits done by Carl Walters, the same artist who made the pottery lion. Mr. Walters has done a series of fantastic, realistic, and decorative animals. Clay is his medium. While he has portrayed this mandrill with a feeling of ferocity, his other animal subjects are more friendly in character.

There Was a Time

When the World Depended Upon Plant Colors for Dyes

It wasn't so very long ago either. Until the days immediately preceding the Great War when German chemists strode to the fore with their synthetic dyes, the textile industry was still dependent upon natural dyes like saffron, sumac, and indigo. These covered only a limited range of colors, were dull, and not fast either to light or washing.

No one knows when the manufacture of textile fabrics was started, but certainly many centuries before the Christian era spinning and weaving were practiced in Egypt. According to tradition the culture of silk began in China about 5000 B. C. A contemporary of Ptolemy II, ruler of Egypt around 300 B. C., wrote, "Underneath 200 golden couches were strewn purple carpets of the finest wool, with patterns on both sides, and there were handsomely embroidered rugs, very beautifully elaborated with figures."

Now in those days purple was the color only royalty could afford. Tyrian purple it was called, and it came from a shellfish found in small numbers in the Mediterranean Sea. The price of wool dyed with this color was around $350 a pound—small wonder only kings could afford it.

But today, because chemists have studied the complex structure of coal and its by-products, they have been able to rearrange the molecules and get—not only better gasoline, oil, and related products, but rich, deep, permanent dyes. From humble coal tar the chemist now makes a complete rainbow of color the cost of which in many cases is only a tiny fraction of previously similar, though inferior natural colors. Even the modern purple far exceeds in brilliance and fastness the royal purple of antiquity—and is obtainable at so little cost every shop girl can afford garments saturated with it.

H. B. N.

Cities in the Fire

Sometimes I see dream cities
In the fire,
Built out of flames
With many a glowing spire.
And there are dark, blue
caverns
Where I cannot go,
And ashes on the streets
As white as snow.
And sometimes, as I watch,
The bright sparks upward fly
Like fire-birds
Winging to the sky!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Vacation days have not kept girls and boys too busy to write to the Mail Bag, and we have some very entertaining letters to publish today. Here is a chance to choose some good correspondents whose hobbies are similar to your own.

"I have become interested in writing to the Mail Bag since my sister has received very interesting letters from the corners of the earth," writes Bob W. (17), of Valparaiso, Indiana. "I would be happy to receive letters from any country, but especially the Latin-American countries in the Pan American Union."

Bob has just graduated from High School, where he played the piccolo and flute in the school band. He has spent his leisure time this summer swimming, reading and sharing activities of Boys Scouts.

"I spend about half an hour a day reading the Monitor's news about other countries," he says in his letter. So, from whatever part of the world Bob's correspondents write, they are likely to find that he already knows something about their country.

Here is a letter from Doris G. (15), of Vancouver, Washington, who says that her sister Alice has already made two good friends through the Mail Bag and enjoys corresponding with them.

"I would like to hear from girls all over the world who can read and write English, especially in islands of the Pacific Ocean and Mexico," she writes. "My hobbies are reading, music, sewing and sports."

Here is a letter that traveled all the way across the Pacific Ocean to the Mail Bag. It is from Stanley E. (17), of Sydney, Australia.

"I am writing to the Mail Bag hoping through it to correspond with boys in the United States or Canada," he writes. "I am interested in stamp collecting, riding, swimming and country life.

"Australia has just commemorated its 150th anniversary celebrations. One of the main events was the Royal Agricultural Sydney Show, which I attended daily. At present, we in Australia are very interested in the England-Australia cricket Test match and listen every night to the results."

And here is one from a boy in New York State who wants very much to correspond with boys in Australia. It is from Robert S. (14), of Delmar, New York. Robert says he already has a fine correspondent in Leeds, England, with whom he has been exchanging letters for more than three years.

Robert would like also to correspond with boys in New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, the Netherlands, Switzerland and South America.

Bert H. (16), of Cleveland, Ohio, says he doesn't mind where his correspondents live, but he would like them to share his interests.

"It doesn't matter where they are from," he says in his letter. "I just want to write to persons interested in the things I am. My interests are with the stage. I study dramatics and stagecraft in school and find them very interesting."

Mabel Lou E. (13), of Roseville, California, is very much interested in fashions and would like to correspond with girls who are interested in fashions too. She also likes to play tennis and swim.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor!

We often receive letters from girls and boys, saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to subscribers.

The following also want to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Carol Loraine M. (11), Owatonna, Minnesota, would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries.

Elizabeth Anne H. (12), Salina, Kansas, would like to correspond with girls anywhere. Her chief interests are reading, music and sports.

Hope S. (13), Waltham, Massachusetts, would like especially to hear from girls in Holland, Scotland and Hollywood. She plays the violin and is very much interested in Scouting.

Helen H. (14), Salina, Kansas, would like to correspond with girls anywhere. She is a Girl Scout and is interested in music, reading, sports and stamp collecting.

Diana B. (15), St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, would like to correspond with girls in England or any part of Europe or India. She is interested in art and motion pictures, and likes all sports, especially swimming and badminton.

Ursula McE. (16), West Salem, Wisconsin, would like to correspond with English-speaking girls in any foreign countries. She enjoys music, swimming, all sports, motion pictures and popular radio programs.

Boys

John R., Jr., (13), Gridley, California, would like to correspond with boys anywhere. He is interested in stamp collecting.

Neal N. K. (15), Carthage, Missouri, would like to exchange letters with boys anywhere, especially those in the British Isles, southern Asia and South America. He is interested in photography, stamps, nature study, horses, swimming, geography.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Financing to Give Big Cash Reserve and Peak Public Debt

Business and Industry

Canadian Pacific Revenues Gain As Heavy Crop Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The heavy movement now under of the big Canadian wheat crop, together with some improvement in certain other freight classifications, is beginning to have a beneficial effect on revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

After showing consistent monthly declines since January in comparison with a year ago, gross earnings turned upward quite sharply in the latter part of August, the gain in the final week of that month being $362,000, or 8.6 per cent, sufficient to put the month as a whole 2.2 per cent ahead of August, 1937.

Wheat Important to the Road

Business in general showed much less severe decline in Canada than in the United States within the past year. Operating revenues of leading American systems continue to show losses in comparison with 1937, although the rate of decline of late has been narrowing and for August Class I roads as a group are likely to show the smallest percentage decrease registered so far this year.

The average of the latest private estimates on the production of spring wheat in the three Canadian prairie provinces is 341,000,000 bushels. The 1937 crop was placed at 163,721,000 bushels. There was a virtual failure in Saskatchewan. The 1931-35 average production was 308,035,000 bushels for the prairie provinces.

The grain handlings by Canadian Pacific lines in 1937 suffered a severe drop to 94,000,000 bushels, which was only 39 per cent of the 1925-30 average and but 61 per cent of the 1931-36 average, which as a whole was a poor period. Not since 1908 had there been a year in which the grain handlings were lower than in 1937. Furthermore, unfavorable crop conditions on the prairies had an adverse effect on earnings from all other classes of traffic handled to and from that territory.

The 1937 Record

It is worth noting that while total gross earnings of Canadian Pacific in 1937 increased $6,522,795, or 4.7 per cent over 1936, this was due to increased tonnage of products other than those of agriculture, notably products of mines and manufactures and miscellaneous. The decrease for the year in earnings from grain and grain products alone was $5,869,000, or more than 26 per cent.

From January 1 to August 31 gross earnings of Canadian Pacific decreased $6,187,000, or approximately 6.7 per cent from a year ago. In the seven months ended July 31 net railway operating income suffered a decline of $6,167,249, or from $9,355,614 to $3,188,365.

It is estimated that much heavier prospective transportation of grain products for the remainder of 1938 may more than wipe out the cumulative decline in gross for the eight months, with also substantial additional traffic benefits to flow from increased purchasing power of the prairie provinces. Export demand for Canadian wheat has been quite large recently.

Other classifications of Canadian Pacific traffic, notably manufactured goods, paper products, pulpwood, lumber, etc., have shown substantial improvement within the past two months.

Matson Line Offers To Run Dollar Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Maritime Commission has under consideration an offer of the Matson Navigation Co. to assume management of Dollar Steamship Lines, control of which is being assumed by the commission. It is indicated the commission also has other proposals under consideration.

The Matson proposal is that it undertake management and operation of Dollar services on basis of cost without profit for a longer period on terms which it regards as favorable to the commission.

Estimates based on operating prospects on prospective differential subsidy is that established shipping management can make a large saving over what would be necessary for continuing independent set-up.

Shipbuilding Off In United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States shipyards had under construction on Sept. 1, 1938, total of 112 vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more each, aggregating 477,205 tons, according to the American Bureau of Shipping. This compares with 124 vessels aggregating 519,965 gross tons on Aug. 1, 1938, and 105 vessels aggregating 306,080 tons on Sept. 1, 1937.

Oil tanker deliveries during August accounted for the largest part of the decline in work under way.

Evans Products Operations Up Following Sales Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—An increase in sales of old divisions of Evans Products Company, along with the beginning of volume production of the new "Evanoil" space heaters for residential and miscellaneous uses have resulted in a sharp step-up of operations at the company's plant here. Continued gains in the rate of shipments this month could bring the company very close to the break-even point for the third quarter in comparison with losses of $181,410 and $18,404, respectively, in the first and second periods.

Present outlook is for a very good fourth quarter with the possibility that losses of preceding periods may be entirely wiped out by the year-end. Amount of the fourth-quarter profit will depend on sales from all divisions and especially on sales of the Evans vacuum auto gear shifter to the automobile industry this fall.

N. Y. C. Laundry Bill Over $60,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The annual laundry bill for New York City totals more than $60,000,000, according to a survey just completed by Herman Brickman, chairman for the arbitration of labor disputes in the laundry industry. The survey showed that there were 8,243 laundry enterprises in the city employing approximately 40,000 persons.

Statistics for a group of the larger laundries showed that their employees accounted for an average business of $2,480 annually per employee, making a total of $54,631,920 for the 22,029 employees in this type of laundry. To this was added the estimated annual volume of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 for the small hand laundries.

Youngstown Sheet $30,000,000 Issue Has 4 P. C. Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A Youngstown Sheet & Tube $30,000,000 convertible debenture issue is being offered today by a syndicate headed by Kuhn Loeb & Co and Smith, Barney & Co. The debentures, which fall due Sept. 1, 1946, bear an interest rate of 4 per cent and are priced at 100 and accrued interest.

The debentures will be convertible at the option of the holders at the principal amount thereof into common stock at $62½ per share if converted on or before Sept. 1, 1942; at $71 3-7 if converted after Sept. 1, 1942, and on or before Sept. 1, 1944; at $76 12-13 if converted after Sept. 1, 1944, and on or before March 1, 1948.

A sinking fund has been provided to retire on or before Sept. 1, 1942, and on or before each Sept. 1, thereafter to and including Sept. 1, 1947, $900,000 principal amount of debentures. The company may redeem the debentures in whole at any time.

Other members of the offering group include Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corp., Blyth & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lehman Brothers, Bonbright & Company, Inc., Glore, Forgan & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., J. & W. Seligman & Co., White, Weld & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., H. M. Byllesby Co., Inc., Cassatt & Co., Inc., E. W. Clark & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Graham, Parsons & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Estabrook & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Biddle, Whelen & Co., Alex. Brown & Sons, Central Republic Company, Coffin & Burr, Inc., Hornblower & Weeks, Colgate Hoyt & Co., Jackson & Curtis, W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Dean Witter & Co., Yarnall & Co., Blair, Bonner & Co., Curtiss, House & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., The First Cleveland Corp., Hawley, Huller & Co., Janney & Co., Merrill, Turben & Co., The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Wells-Dickey Co., Johnson, Kase & Co., and Mellon Securities Corp.

France's Foreign Trade Up in August

PARIS—Official French trade returns show substantial gains were reported for both imports and exports in August. Imports were valued at 3,709,000,000 francs, against 3,179,000,000 in August, 1937. Value of exports rose to 2486,000,000 francs from 1,859,000,000 a year ago.

Import balance amounted to 1,223,000,000 francs in August, against 1,215,000,000 in July and 1,320,000,000 in August a year ago. In each of the three months preceding July the import balance exceeded 1.500,000,000 francs.

For the first eight months imports into France amounted to 32,172,000,000 francs, against 38,409,000,000 in same period last year, while value of exports amounted to 17,862,000,000 francs, against 19,839,000,000. Import balance declined to 14,310,000,000 francs for the eight-month period, against 18,570,000,000 in same period last year.

Several Changes in Board Of United American Bosch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD—Louis Beeh and G. J. Lang, two vice-presidents of the United American Bosch Corporation, tendered their resignations this week at a meeting of directors in New York. At the same time, three well-known executives of other concerns were elected to the board. They are William Batt, president of SKF Industries; J. P. McGuire, president of J. P. McGuire & Co., and Frank Hamilton of Monnet, Murnane & Co. Resignations of the following directors were also accepted: Arthur T. Murray, J. E. Wild, Louis Beeh, G. J. Lang and Leon Rosenthal.

Remaining members of the board are George Murnane, chairman, and D. P. Hess, president of the company. Also announced were the following changes in the executive staff: E. J. Wagener becomes secretary and treasurer; Hermann Walker becomes special representative reporting to the president.

Life Insurance Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 life insurance companies in the week ended Aug. 27, 1938, amounted to $94,619,999, bringing aggregate for the year 1938 to date to $1,788,018,059. In the week ended Aug. 28, 1937, investments were $21,576,880, making aggregate for that year $2,089,703,886.

Cotton Production Is Put by Bureau At 11,825,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated this year's cotton crop today at 11,825,000 bales.

The estimate, based on Sept. 1 conditions, compared with 11,988,000 bales forecast a month ago, 18,946,000 bales produced last year, and an average production of 13,201,000 bales during the ten years 1927-36.

The Census Bureau reported 1,331,745 bales of 1938 growth had been ginned prior to Sept. 1, compared with 1,874,320 to that date last year, and 1,374,247 two years ago.

The condition report said the crop on Sept. 1 was 65 per cent of a normal, compared with 78 a month ago, 75 on that date last year, and 59, the Sept. 1 ten-year average.

The report put the indicated yield of lint cotton at 214.1 pounds to the acre, compared with 217.9 pounds a month ago, 266.9 produced last year, and 179.8, the ten-year average.

The department said abandonment of acreage since July 1 had amounted to 1.7 per cent, leaving 26,449,000 acres for harvest. Abandonment averaged 2.1 per cent during the five years 1928-37. The acreage picked totaled 34,001,000 last year.

The acreage remaining for harvest, condition of the crop on Sept. 1, indicated yield of lint cotton and indicated production, by states, as follow:

Missouri, acreage 392,000, condition 78 per cent of a normal, acre yield 350 pounds, and indicated production 287,000 bales;

Virginia 42,000, 50,210 and 18,000;

North Carolina 902,000, 61,240, and 453,000;

South Carolina 1,308,000, 59,235, and 643,000;

Georgia 2,104,000, 57,200, and 878,000; Florida 85,000, 67,149, and 27,000; Tennessee 809,000, 75,280, and 473,00; Alabama 2,180,000, 66,225, and 1,025,000; Mississippi, 2,685,000, 66,275, and 1,543,000; Arkansas 2,442,000, 70,250, and 1,275,000; Louisiana 1,238,000, 66,250, and 647,000; Oklahoma 1,846,000, 60,160, and 617,000; Texas 9,711,000, 63,158 and 3,200,000; New Mexico 111,000, 87,460, and 107,000; Arizona 212,000, 89,456, and 201,000; California 354,000, 92,560, and 414,000; all other states 25,000, 84,334, and 17,000; Lower California, Old Mexico (not included in California or United States totals) 94,000, 85,215, and 42,000.

National Banks' Net Earnings for Half Year Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Gross earnings of the 5248 active national banks in the country during the first six months of 1938 amounted to $414,761,000 while expenses totaled $290,361,000, resulting in net earnings from current operations of $124,410,000.

This compared with $140,259,000 in previous six months, Acting Comptroller of the Currency Diggs announced.

Adding to net earnings the profits on securities sold of $53,546,000 and recoveries on loans and investments previously charged off of $40,332,000, less losses and depreciation of $109,723,000, net profits before dividends in the period were $112,565,000, which was 7.14 per cent of par value of common and preferred capital stock and 3.44 per cent of capital funds. Dividends declared on common and preferred were $69,816,000 and $5,098,000 respectively, representing 4¾ per cent of total par value of capital stock.

Gross earnings from current operations in the year ended June 30, 1938, aggregated $850,551,000 and expenses $585,882,000, resulting in net earnings from current operations of $264,669,000, a decrease of $4,677,000 in the year.

Power Output Hits New High for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended Sept. 3 totaled 2,148,954,000 kilowatt hours, largest output thus far in the year and a gain of .7 of 1 per cent over 2,134,057,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported. Production, however, was 7.4 per cent below the 2,320,982,000 kilowatt hours produced in the like 1937 week.

Percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 4.8, Middle Atlantic 5.2, Central Industrial 13.8, West Central 9.1, southern states .1 of 1, Rocky Mountain 20.7, Pacific Coast 1.7.

Inland Steel Opens New Strip Mill in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new 44-inch continuous strip mill has been placed in operation by the Inland Steel Company. The rated capacity of the mill is 45,000 tons a month, 540,000 tons annually.

The mill is situated at Indiana Harbor on a neck of land extending into Lake Michigan. It is the last step in an improvement program, costing millions of dollars, which was started in 1932. The first unit in the improvement program was a 76-inch continuous strip mill.

This new mill includes blast furnaces coke ovens and open hearths, which convert the raw product into steel, and rolling and finishing mills.

Broadcasting Time Sales Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Red and Blue networks of the Columbia Broadcasting Company report combined August time sales of $2,941,099, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the $2,784,977 for August, 1937. Eight months' sales totaled $26,923,483, an increase of 5.8 per cent over the $25,440,534 for the like 1937 period.

World Marts Ask—Is Discount On Forward Sterling Prophetic?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sterling recovered slightly yesterday when the flash came that the Sudetens would talk with the Czechs. It went to $4.83⅛. Then when the report was denied, it sagged again to $4.82½. This wasn't much vitality, for the pound sterling. It didn't bring it back to the traditional $4.8665 through which it dropped a fortnight ago without ceremony.

But the worst of it was that the discount on forward sterling was not shaken loose by the rally. Three-month sterling remained about 1½ per cent below spot sterling, and the advantages of having one's money rented in London over having it rented in New York are not worth more than 1¼ per cent.

Forward sterling is below copybook calculations of what it should be on a basis of simple interest difference between here and there. It means that somebody expects sterling to go lower. Short-selling has appeared in sterling (against dollars) for the first time since 1933.

Is Forward Discount Prophetic?

How much this forward discount means is anybody's guess. So far the discount is extremely small. In recent years, until its devaluation in September, 1936, a forward discount of very large proportions appeared periodically in the French franc. Finally, the forward discounters proved correct; the franc slumped. Thereafter every slump in the franc from 1-75th of a pound sterling down to the present 1-178.80th of a pound was anticipated by a forward discount.

On the other hand, there was a forward discount on sterling in March, 1933, during the bank moratorium; but instead of being followed by a decline, it was followed by a rise from $3.50 to $5.50 in a year. About a month ago there was a forward discount in Dutch guilders, followed by a rise. The forward discount is evidently not offered by omniscients.

The present international exchange disturbance is quite different from that of either 1931 or 1935. In 1931 there were successive runs on Berlin, London, and New York. There was no war scare. Berlin had borrowed too heavily on short-term, and London had loaned on long-term and owed on short-term; the City of London had left itself overextended for years in order to bail out a weak but large bank; the run on New York was the tail-end of a temporary habit. In 1935 weakness in the pound was followed by troubles for the so-called Continental gold bloc, with Belgium the first casualty, then France, Holland, and Switzerland. Now there isn't any gold bloc.

Europe's Trust in Sterling

The present is a flight from all leading European currencies to the dollar and to gold. All the ex-bloc currencies are, to all intents and purposes of the present move, tied to sterling, just as the fate of all Europe is tied together in the present unpleasantness.

For some years recently international or "tramp" capital has preferred London for safety over every other financial capital. Despite Britain's 1931 default a year and a half ahead of ours, her financial constancy is more trusted than ours. This preference was disguised or eclipsed only temporarily in the first half of 1937 when Europe sent us $1,000,000,000 in gold to catch the going $35.00 per ounce for gold before the expected cut. That hope abandoned, international capital turned to its old love, London, and last fall, winter, and this spring, there was a movement of capital toward London even out of the United States.

Britain is trusted financially as the most faithful of the large powers because the Government respects private property and policy is not on a 24-hour basis. Now, however, this preference has again been forgotten because of Britain's nearness to Germany.

Which—Gold or Dollars?

Continental seekers after capital security have little choice between gold and dollars. If they put gold in a London vault they have British assurance it will be unmolested in war. This assurance has been cancelled by statute for British hoarders. But there is always the chance that a Britain hard-pressed enough might lay hands on anybody's gold, no matter whose, within her confines.

Dollars, on the other hand, involve a double risk. This country has a new and lower moral standard for dealing with capital, and, in addition, Europeans might requisition the New York dollar balances of their own nationals.

Apart from war fears, sterling weakness seems to result from a peculiar time-relation between Britain's hard times and ours. We haven't been buying goods, so dollars are scarce, but the British have been feeling prosperous and scattering sterling on the foreign exchange markets. So sterling is cheap, and since Britain is now coming into hard times as we are coming out, they don't care if the pound is depreciated. They like it that way, and few people in New York expect the British Equalization Fund to do anything about it.

The war-scare was an opportunity to let the pound decline of its own weight without subjecting the Fund to the charge of violating the Tri-Partite Agreement. (The agreement is a bond of sand, but at least binds the six signatories not to depreciate aggressively. The Fund would be violating the agreement if it forced sterling down in order to gain trade advantage, but is not violating it by letting the pound drop and not lifting it back again.)

Britain Could "Defend" Pound

Nobody here seems worried about Britain's ability to "defend" the pound if she wishes. London has lost about $140,000,000 to us since July 26 and is losing between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 a day now. But new gold keeps partly filling up the needs of hoarders of gold or dollars. World production (with Russian output guessed merely on the basis of imports into London) is now running almost $100,000,000 a month. Hoarding is probably faster at the moment.

The National City Bank recently calculated that world production from last September to last June was $900,000,000, and $800,000,000 of this had failed to turn up in the reported gold reserves of 52 countries. A good part must have gone into hoards and hoarding has sharply accelerated since then. Nevertheless, the British Fund has reserves enough to stand an excess of hoarding over production for a long time. The Federal Reserve Bank here tries to keep on hand an up-to-date guess at the Fund's gold, but won't release the figure, as it is the fiscal agent for the American Junior Stabilization Fund.

A decline in sterling is bearish for commodity prices here. But the decline so far has not been sharp enough to be of appreciable importance except to commodity prices distinctly made in London, such as those of tin, rubber, and cocoa.

Standard Oil Group Cash Dividends Decrease 20 P. C. in Third Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Standard Oil group cash dividend payments for the third quarter of 1938 are estimated at $25,427,903, a decline of 20.5 per cent from the total of $31,984,248 distributed by these companies during the third quarter of 1937, according to figures compiled by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

Aggregate cash disbursements of the group for the first three quarters of the current year will total approximately $129,602,779, compared with $152,418,486 in the first nine months of last year, or a decline of 15 per cent.

The decrease recorded in the total of payments by the group in the current quarter and for the first nine months this year as compared with the similar periods last year principally reflects the absence this year of some of the special dividends which were paid in 1937 and smaller extra dividends and reduced payments by other members of the group.

Of the companies normally making payments in the third quarter, Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, South Penn Oil Company and several of the pipe line companies are distributing less than at this time last year. Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Humble Oil and Refining, Atlantic Refining, Standard Oil Company of Ohio and Chesebrough Manufacturing Company are among the companies which have paid or declared similar amounts to date this year as in the corresponding period of last year.

Household Appliance Prospects Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although profits of the leading household appliance makers were cut nearly in half in the first six months this year, there are indications of a marked improvement for business this fall to offset partly the first half's poor showing. Already the downward trend of washing machine shipments which has prevailed since March this year has been reversed and preliminary estimates for August indicate an increase of 25 per cent to 30 per cent over shipments in the preceding month.

Dealers in this area are reporting that bulky stocks of repossessed machines on hand over the past six months have been worked off sufficiently to permit reordering again on a more normal scale.

Estimates for August are that washer shipments will approximate 90,000 to 100,000, or an increase of 25 per cent to 30 per cent over the July total of 74,019 and comparing with 148,206 in August, 1937, according to the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association.

Total washers shipped in the first seven months of 1938 amounted to 615,917, against 1,097,314 in the like period of 1937, a decrease of 43.8 per cent. Increase in August will make it the second best month of the year, eclipsed only by March, when total was 117,025.

Prices of washing machines have eased slightly, but no further reductions are expected this fall.

U. S. Sugar Exports Off 26.3 P. C. From Last Year

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar from the United States during the first seven months of 1938 totaled 28,541 long tons, as against 38,723 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of approximately 26.3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The refined sugar exports during the January-July period of 1938 went to over 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 16,237 tons, being followed by Panama and Honduras with 2,658 tons and 1,596 tons, respectively. In the previous season the United Kingdom with 17,330 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 9,433 tons and 2,348 tons, respectively, followed.

Rumanian Export Bounty Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Rumanian Government has raised the export wheat bounty from 6s 6d per quarter to 7s 9d. The bounty is now equivalent to 23½ cents per bushel.

Treasury Makes $700,000,000 Offer Of Bonds, Notes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Treasury asked the nation's investors today to lend it $700,000,000 in "new money" to help pay for the Administration's spending program and to build up a huge temporary cash reserve.

At the same time, Secretary Morgenthau offered new securities to refund $433,460,900 worth of notes maturing Dec. 15, bringing the total of the financing operation to $1,133,460,900.

Treasury officials said they anticipated little difficulty in borrowing the money because the banks alone have $3,000,000,000 of idle funds available for investment and loan.

Near-Record Cash Balance

The proceeds of the financing and of quarterly income tax payments, due next week, will give the Treasury a cash working balance of about $2,500,000,000—one of the largest in history and five times what is considered necessary in normal times.

With this much cash on hand, the Treasury would be able to go for many months without new borrowing if an emergency upset the money markets.

There was no official indication, however, that this had been a factor in the decision on the fiscal program.

On the contrary, Mr. Morgenthau denied flatly that the size of the borrowing was influenced by the possibility of a European war—an event which might paralyze capital markets temporarily.

In Treasury circles it was suggested that the reason was a desire to take advantage of currently low interest rates in the money market.

This explanation was bulwarked by the fact the interest rates on the 12 to 14-year 2½ per cent bonds and a 4¾-year 1¼ per cent notes offered by the secretary are as low as ever offered before.

Business May Be Competitor

Proponents of the "cheap money" explanation pointed out that since business appears to be on the upgrade, private enterprises might soon be competing with the Treasury for capital in the money markets and interest rates might rise.

Secretary of Commerce Roper said yesterday that "reports from various segments of trade, industry and commerce indicate that the steady processes of recovery, which had been effective since about mid-June, are continuing."

Mr. Roper added that, although it was difficult to judge trends in between the summer and fall seasons, retail trade already has shown a fall-type pickup since Labor Day.

The Treasury borrowing will send the direct Federal debt to the unprecedented total of $38,300,000,000, or $22,000,000,000 more than it was at its post-war low on Dec. 31, 1930.

The huge program of spending for relief, public works and national defense authorized by the last Congress is expected to run the Treasury $4,000,000,000 in the red in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. By that time the Federal debt is due to be up to a new peak of more than $40,000,000,000. The deficit from July 1 to Sept. 3, alone, was $708,367,006, due principally to higher WPA expenditures.

'All Risk' Insurance Wanted by 180,000 Growers of Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some 180,000 wheat growers in 19 states have applied for "all risk" wheat crop insurance policies on their 1939 harvests, the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. announced following a preliminary check-up of applications received in county AAA offices as of August 31.

With 28,000 applications for policies reported from county offices at the close of business August 31, Nebraska led all of the winter wheat states. Closely following was Missouri with 27,000.

Furniture Orders Expand in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The whole volume of orders received by furniture manufacturers in the final half of August was greater than in any preceding two-week period in 1938. There are definite signs at present of continued improvement during the remainder of the second half, which normally accounts for 60 per cent of the year's total business.

Increased demand from retail branch of the industry which reflects depleted dealer's inventories has created a comfortable backlog of orders for the first time this year and manufacturers have stepped up production and employment well ahead of previous schedules.

Recently, some manufacturers notified the retail trade of an increase in prices effective September 6 of an average of 5 per cent on case goods and about 10 per cent on novelty lines.

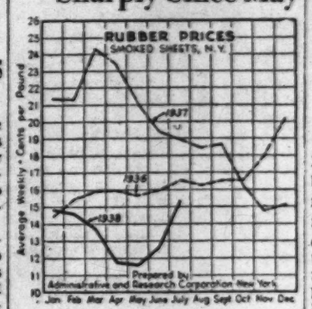
Lumber Output Shipments Hold Steady; Orders Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Lumber production and shipments in the August 27 week were about the same as the preceding week when production was the highest of the year to date, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. New orders continued their slight downward trend and were lower than any week since mid-June. New business was 17 per cent below output in the week, shipments were 6 per cent below production. Production and shipments (softwoods) were respectively 9 per cent and 3 per cent lower than during the corresponding week of 1937.

During the August 27 week, 517 mills produced 233,146,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 219,788,000 feet; booked orders of 193,073,000 feet.

Rubber Prices Up Sharply Since May



Mortgages Accepted By FHA in August Break All Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The total of mortgages accepted by the Federal Housing Administration for appraisal in August exceeded last year's volume by 115 per cent and surpassed all previous records, according to FHA officials. The total is estimated to reach $104,000,000 for the month, compared with $94,175,437 for July and $48,309,774 for August, 1937.

The previous high record was established in June of this year, when mortgages accepted for appraisal reached $97,231,622.

Officials explained that the August figure is due in part to the fact that two more working days were had in August than in July and that weather conditions were somewhat better.

Officials now are convinced that unit dwelling construction in 1938 will be the highest for any year since 1929 on basis of figures available to date. The small home mortgage selected for appraisal during the eight months ended Aug. 31 totaled $654,000,000.

Another volume record was established by FHA in connection with title 1 loans for repairs and improvements on property, with August volume of this type of insurance reaching $20,500,000, a new high since title 1 was re-enacted by Congress last February. The July total was $16,637,638.

Mortgages accepted for insurance during August reached $67,000,000, approximately 82 per cent over a year ago and compared with $60,419,450 the previous month.

California Pension Cost Indicated In Interest Rate Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First indication of what California's proposed "$30-every-Thursday" pension plan might cost the State in increased borrowing charges alone was given Tuesday when $2,000,000 registered warrants were sold at an interest rate more than double that of recent sales.

Bank of America was the only bidder, and named a rate of 2 per cent, plus a premium of $4,661. This compares with 0.75 per cent plus $449 paid for $2,826,182 similar warrants Aug. 12, prior to the time the pension proposal advocate appeared to have any chance of winning the Senatorial nomination. Since then California Democrats nominated one of its leading pension exponents for the Senate, Sheridan Downey, old political ally of Sinclair and his EPIC plan.

Proceeds of Tuesday's issue will be used for unemployment relief. The warrants are dated Sept. 8 and are payable about Feb. 27, 1939, the same maturity as that of Aug. 12 sale. On Aug. 1 the State sold $3,000,000 warrants at a premium for 0.75 per cent paper, while on July 18 and July 5 similar rates were named. The increase of approximately 1.25 per cent was attributed in investment circles solely to the pension plan threat.

Bank Clearings Off 6.2 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the 5-day week ended Sept. 7 totaled $4,158,605,000, a drop of 6.2 per cent from $4,434,738,000 in the like 1937 week, also a five-day period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Despite inclusion of the Labor Day holiday in the latest period, however, volume was only $832,000 below the total for the preceding week, while between the two similar weeks of 1937 the loss was $829,544,000.

New York transactions amounted to $2,561,661,000, or 4.8 per cent under $2,690,568,000 in the comparable period last year. In cities outside of New York, volume of $1,596,944,000 represented a decline of 8.4 per cent from $1,744,170,000 a year ago.

Percentage gainers over last year were New Orleans, up 2.8; Richmond, up 12.7; and San Francisco, up 3.1. Outstanding declines included: Buffalo 24.4, Pittsburgh 23.9, Portland, Ore., 17.6, Seattle 16.7, and Detroit 15.3 per cent.

Chicago volume of $232,200,000 was 15.8 per cent below $275,800,000 in 1937.

August Zinc Output Well Below Production in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of domestic slab zinc in August amounted to 33,676 tons, against 30,362 in July and 48,309 in August last year, the American Zinc Institute, Inc., reported.

Shipments in August totaled 36,507 tons, compared with 33,825 the previous month and 50,843 the corresponding month last year, while stocks at the end of August were 143,377 tons, compared with 146,208 on July 31 and 11,227 on Aug. 31 1937.

Unfilled orders on Aug. 31 amounted to 30,554 tons, against 39,350 on July 31 and 106,187 at the end of August last year.

Bill Would Enact National Economy Council for Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A Council of National Economy to bridge the gap between official and private circles in legislation affecting business and industry has been made the subject of a Government bill and submitted to Congress. If carried into law, all resources of technical knowledge and practical experience will become directly available, in a consultative capacity, for the protection of the producer and taxpayer.

A summary of the proposed composition and objects of the Council shows that the National Manufacturers' Association, Agricultural Society, chambers of commerce, credit institutions, transport organizations and public services will be represented. The State will be represented by the semi-fiscal institutions regulating production, credit, the savings and the amortization banks. Then there will be delegates of the prevision institutions for public and private employees and journalists. Professional classes—doctors, lawyers, engineers and architects—will also be heard, while Labor opinion will be voiced by five members of the unions.

Renewed Every Two Years

The Council will be renewed every two years and meetings held with a minimum quorum of 10 members. Any Government bill with economic implications will be submitted to the Council, which, within a term of 30 days, must present its observations, and in due course, the bill, presumably modified in such points as the collective wisdom of the Council prevails with the intention of the legislators, will go forward through the ordinary channels.

For some time past a plan has been latent in business circles that the basis of special knowledge upon which official economic policy is supposed to be constructed should be broadened and deepened. In accordance with world trends, the Chilean State intervened more decidedly in private industrial activities, imposing and collecting taxes, regulating hours and wages, settling disputes between capital and labor, employers and employed, and penetrating private affairs in a way that only a few years ago would have been resented as a violation of individual liberty.

These things have come about naturally and been accepted, in principle, by the national conscience, which realizes, dimly or clearly according to the degree of intelligent thought bestowed upon the subject, that though Chileans may not see "socialism in our time," their children will probably see something audacious enough to be called Communism, though doubtless this would be camouflaged under another name.

There is a growing feeling, however, that the conferring of official authority does not necessarily make an individual or department omniscient. There is no lack of instances of laws, profoundly affecting the vital interests of whole classes of the community, drafted by persons in no way qualified by education or experience to pronounce on the subjects dealt with, and hurried through Congress, which have received adequate criticism only after their prejudicial effects became evident.

Producers Seek More Say

Productive forces view with dissatisfaction the growth of bureaucracy and look forward with apprehension to each new legislative session, feeling assured that, whatever happens, one thing may be counted on—new demands and new burdens.

This is not to say that the producers are out of sympathy with the advance of social legislation or fail to recognize the function of the State in promoting the welfare of all classes with special tenderness for the workers. It means that they feel they should have more say in the discussion of economic policy which depends for its efficacy upon their co-operation. They desire that this co-operation in the early stages should be admitted as a matter of course and treated with the respect it merits.

Hence the generally expressed desire for the creation of a Council of National Economy and the satisfaction felt that the Government has taken up the matter and sponsored the bill now before Congress.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day 892,460
1938 volume to date 179,372,742
1937 volume to date 273,905,670

Leading Issues In Market Drift To Lower Levels

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Stocks crawled along a slightly lower route in today's market.

Selling at the start tipped the list fractions to more than a point downward. Offerings were relatively small, however, and a little support subsequently appeared. Near the final hour extreme declines were halved in many cases and, here and there, modest advances could be discerned.

Dealings were sluggish throughout, with transfers at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

The "on-again-off-again" moves in the German-Czech controversy tended to blanket trading sentiment with further confusion after yesterday's brief rally, which was touched off by an apparent misinterpretation of news from overseas.

While a more hopeful note was sounded today in the order of Hitler for the resumption of Sudeten-Czechoslovak negotiations, some speculative forces exhibited a disposition to await definite assurances peace would be preserved.

Business news, on the whole, was still a bolstering influence, and acted as an offset for the spotty foreign picture.

Stocks in arrears most of the time—some did better eventually—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, and Consolidated Edison.

Electric Auto-Lite was an exception, edging into new high ground for the year. U. S. Rubber developed strength on the upside and Goodyear, U. S. Gypsum, and Texas Corp. were resistant.

Declines of as much as a point or so on the curb were posted for Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Carrier Corp., and Electric Bond & Share.

Bond Prices Lower

Pivotal issues in the bond market were pushed a little lower today by light selling.

Many buyers remained on the sidelines waiting for the disturbed Central European situation to clear up.

U. S. Governments recorded losses ranging from 1-32d to 8-32ds as dealers withdrew bids pending study of the September Treasury financing program. Trading circles reported the proposed $700,000,000 cash borrowing was considerably larger than had been expected.

Losses in the corporate division were fairly general. Down fractions to around 2 points near the final hour were Great Northern 3¾s, Atlantic Coast Line 5s of '45; International Hydro-Electric 6s, American Water Works 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Italian obligations sold off sharply under sizable offerings. Widest losers were the government 7s, down nearly 3; Rome 6½s, off about 4, and Milan 6½s, off about 3.

Brooke Says Office Error Cause of Bond Deferment Mixup

NEW YORK (AP)—George D. Brooke, president of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad Co., told officials of the New York Stock Exchange an office "error" was responsible for the recent mixup and confusion over the road's intentions in regard to Sept. 1 interest payment on a bond issue.

Announcement by the "Nickel Plate" management that interest on the "C" 4½ per cent bonds of 1978 would be deferred came unexpectedly a week ago, for early in August a routine notice from the Cleveland headquarters said that the interest would be paid.

The default notice caused a wide break in Nickel Plate issues and prompted the stock exchange to invite Mr Brooke to appear before its committee on stock list to explain the circumstances of the conflicting announcements.

After Mr. Brooke's meeting with the committee the stock exchange issued a statement which said that he had explained that the treasurer of the company sent the original notice "as a matter of routine" without Mr. Brooke's knowledge.

Mr. Brooke, the exchange said, assumed full responsibility for the mistake, expressed his "deep regret" and assured the committee that "steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of such an error."

AAA to Announce Daily Flour Subsidy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced it would pay exporters 30 cents a barrel subsidy on flour sold for export by 2 p. m. (E. S. T.).

This payment will be made in connection with the government's program to subsidize the export of 100,000,000 bushels of surplus American wheat this marketing year.

A new flour subsidy payment rate will be announced daily, AAA officials said, until 5,000,000 barrels of flour had been sold in foreign markets.

Under the wheat export program, the Government is buying grain at current domestic prices and selling it to exporters at prices enabling them to meet foreign competition.

Bonds on Stock Exchange Lower in Value in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Market value of bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange declined $378,276,393 during August to $44,182,833,403 at the end of the month, the Stock Exchange reported today.

The par value of listed bonds totaled $49,423,890,528 on Aug. 31, against $49,408,996,523 on July 30.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52¼	+ ⅛
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	39⅞	40	Sep 1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
39	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	6	39¼	39	39¼	Sep 7
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	21	61⅜	60	60	—2¼
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅛	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	4	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 7
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
19⅝	17⅜	Allegr-Lud Steel	5	19	18⅝	19	— ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	*	176½	176½	176½	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 7
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
12	4½	Allied Stra	32	11⅛	10⅜	10⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	Sep 7
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1¾e)	*11	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	17½	17	17½	Sep 7
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 6
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Sep 7
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	67	67	67	Sep 7
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	78	78	78	Sep 7
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	12	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅜
104¼	70¾	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Sep 6
172	160¼	Am Can (4)	12	98½	98	98½	
32¼	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	
53	27	Am Car & Fdy	7	26	26	26	— ⅜
22¾	9½	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+2¼
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chi (.55e)	10	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
118⅝	88⅛	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
9¾	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	Sep 2
14⅜	9	Am Colortype	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	3	12	12	12	
6⅜	2½	Am Crystal Sug	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am European	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Sep 7
20¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14	14	14	Sep 7
12¾	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Sep 6
12	9	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5½	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11	11	11	Sep 1
27	12	Am Hide & Leather	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
43½	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43⅛	43⅛	Sep 2
20¼	13¾	Am Ice	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 7
8¾	4⅜	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep
24¾	12⅝	Am International	4	7½	7	7¼	Sep 7
74½	44	Am Locomotive	8	20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am Locomotive pf	1	60	60	60	Sep 6
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	13	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
38¾	23	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	4	Aug31
119	99½	Am Metal (½e)	2	36¼	35	36¼	Sep 7
7⅛	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 2
41¾	19	Am Pow & Lt	14	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	7	32½	31	32½	Sep 7
17	9	Am P & L $5pf(2½ke)	4	28⅞	27	28½	Sep 7
22⅞	13½	Am Rad & St S	69	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	12	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Am Roll Mill pf	3	69½	68	69½	Sep
17⅞	7¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep 7
56¾	28⅛	Am Seating	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	21	48⅛	47½	48	— ½
56	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	136½	136½	136½	Aug31
34¾	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	Sep 6
11⅜	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	10	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
14	12	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug29
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	22¾	21⅞	22¾	Sep 7
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	101½	101	101	—1½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	15	145	143½	143¾	—1¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep 3
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	88½	88	88¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	Sep 7
13½	6	Am Water Wks	3	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	84	84	84	Aug29
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	38⅞	37½	38⅞	Sep 7
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
38	21	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
50	29	Anaconda	60	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	10¾	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep 1
19	10	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
4½	2	Anden-Cope	2	15	15	15	Sep 1
31½	20	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug26
103	82	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Sep
7	3⅞	Armour Del pf (4)	2	103	103	103	Sep 7
72	28¼	Armour Ill	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Sep 7
47½	24¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
11	2½	Armstrong Cork	4	45½	44¾	44¾	— ¾
7⅜	2½	Arnold Const (4ae)	*2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	4	Artloom Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd Dry Goods	5	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
72½	56	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69¾	69¼	69¼	Aug29
36½	27	Asso D G 2pf (5½k)	1	73½	73½	73½	+3½
42	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	Sep 7
72	40	Atch T & S F	16	367/8	35¾	36⅞	— ½
27⅞	14	Atch T & S F pf	2	56	56	56	+1
8¼	4¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
14½	6½	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Sep 7
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Sep 6
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45⅝	Aug29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	54½	54½	54½	Sep 6
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 6
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8⅛	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	Sep 7
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 2
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—1
28½	18¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	1	27	27	27	Sep 7
45¾	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	4	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ¾
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	14	22	21¾	22	Sep 7
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (12e)	3	130½	130	130	Sep 7
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
13¾	7⅞	Colgate-Palm-P	10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
38¾	13¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15¾	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	3	18	18	18	Sep 7
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	12	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	64	64	64	Sep 1
18½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Sep 6
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	*6	50½	49¾	50	— ½
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Sep 2
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	*10	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ½
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
12¼	5½	Coml Solvents	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	137	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	6	37	36	37	Sep 7
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	14	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	21	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	10	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	22	26¾	26⅛	26¼	— ¾
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	Sep 7
3¾	2⅛	Cons Laundries	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
105⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
2⅞	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3⅛	3	3	Sep 7
5⅝	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Aug26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	2	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	6	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
23¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	2⅛	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	96	96	96	Sep 7
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	40½	40	40	— ⅛
112⅜	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 7
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35	34⅞	34⅞	
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	5	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¾
10½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	+ ½
70⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	5	70⅛	69¾	70	
170	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Sep 6
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
38	19	Crane Co	36	38⅛	37¼	37½	— ⅜
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	Sep 7
25½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 7
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	7	38½	35¼	35¼	—1⅜
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Aug29
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	10	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	7	36¾	35½	36½	— ⅜
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	83	83	83	Aug31
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 6
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21⅝	12	Cudahy Packing	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
8¾	4¾	Curtis Publishing	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
56	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	2	52½	52½	52½	Sep 7
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	57	4⅞	4⅝	5	
24¾	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright A	9	22½	22¾	22½	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜

D

8¾	4½	Davega Stores	1	7	7	7	Aug24
15⅝	13¼	Davega pf (1¾)	3	15½	15	15½	Sep 3
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	29	9	9	9	Sep 6
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co	14	19½	18¾	19	— ⅛
25	19¾	Deere pf (1.40)	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
15½	9	Deisel W Oil (¾e)	4	14	13¼	14	+1¾
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	5	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
8½	4	Del Lack & West	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 1
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 6
29¼	20¾	Dia Match (1¼a)	3	27¾	27¼	27¾	Sep 3
40¼	31½	Diam M pf (1½a)	1	40	40	40	Sep 1
10⅞	5	Diam T Motor	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17½	11	Distil Cp Seag (1½e)	5	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
78⅛	65½	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	Sep 7
35¾	22½	Dixie-Vortex	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 3
24	12	Doehler Die Cast	3	22	22	22	
34⅞	27⅛	Dome Mines (½e)	7	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Dominion Stores	3	5	5	5	+ ½
140⅛	87⅞	Douglas Aircraft	9	146¾	46½	46¾	—1⅛
24½	15	Dresser Mfg B	5	133	133	133	
14	6½	Dunhill Int	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 2
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
135¾	90½	du Pont de N (3¾e)	11	111	11	11	Aug10
137	130⅜	du Pont deb (4)	6	134	133	134	— ¼
118⅝	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	136	136	136	Sep 2
			2	118⅝	118	118⅝	Sep 6

E

7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 7
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	5	176	174	176	Sep 7
2⅜	1⅛	Eaton Mfg	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 7
5⅝	2	Eitingon Schild	9	4	3¾	4	Sep 7
4	2¼	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 7
32⅞	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	163	33⅜	31⅞	33	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
13¾	6½	El Power & Lt	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1¼
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	2	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ¼
23	13	El Storage Bat (2)	1	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
2	⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug31
27⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
26	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Sep 7
44¾	33	Endicott-John (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Aug19
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	13	5	5	5	— ⅛
59	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	59	59	59	Aug29
64	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	63	63	63	Sep 1
68	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Aug29
27⅛	1½	Equit Office Bldg	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 7
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	2	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	2¾	Erie 1 pf	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Erie 2 pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	5½	Eureka V Cleaner	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Sep 7
16⅜	8	Evans Products	66	15½	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	Sep 7
		Exchange Buffet	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug31

F

39	19½	Fairbanks Morse	3	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
34½	22½	Fajardo Sugar (3e)	2	30	29	30	Sep 6
15¼	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Aug20
92	52½	Fed Min & Smelt	1	90	90	90	Aug 9
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
5⅞	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 7
4⅜	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 7
26	12¼	Federat D Strs (¾e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
90	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Sep 2
35¾	22½	Fid P Fire Inst(1.60a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
25⅛	16¼	Firestone T & R (1e)	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
96¼	76	Firestone pf (6)	1	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	24½	First Nat Strs (2½)	2	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	Sep 7
25¼	10⅞	Flintkote	58	25⅝	24½	25	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Florence Stove (1e)	1	25	25	25	Sep 7
21	15	Florsheim Sh A(¾e)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug29
33½	18	Food Machine (¾e)	2	32	32	32	
22	11	Foster Wheeler	39	21	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 7
32	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	10	31½	31	31½	— ⅛

G—H

2⅜	1¼	Gabriel Co A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Gair (Robert)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	14	14	14	Sep 2
7⅞	4½	Gar Wood Ind	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	13½	Gaylord Cont (1)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 1
51	48	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Aug27
100	82	Gen Am Invest	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
51½	29	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	5	98	98	98	Aug29
45½	27¼	Gen Am Tr (1⅛e)	1	49	49	49	
9⅝	2½	Gen Baking (.40)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
26⅜	11	Gen Bronze	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 3
72	35	Gen Cable	4	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
300	Ainsworth	8½	8¼	8½
650	Alum Co Am	115¼	113½	115
750	Alum Ltd	122½	121¾	122½
50	Alum Ltd pf	104½	104½	104½
300	Am Airlines	14¾	14½	14½
100	Am Box Board	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Am Cyan B (.60)	24½	24¼	24¼
400	Am Gas & El (1.40)	26½	26½	26½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	113½	113½	113½
25	Am Mfg	17	17	17
200	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Pot&Chem (1e)	45	45	45
500	AmRepublics (.10e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1700	AmSuperpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	AmThread pf (¼)	3½	3½	3½
200	Apex Elec Mfg	11¾	11½	11¾
800	ArkNatGasA	3	2⅞	3
600	AshlandOil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
100	AssoG&El	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	AssoG&El A	¾	¾	¾
500	Asso G&El war	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Atl Cst Fish	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Atlas Corp war	1	⅞	1
200	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Auto V Mach (1½a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Aviation & Tran	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Babcock & Wil	26	25¾	26
100	Baldwin Loco war	4	4	4
100	Baldwin Rub	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Barium Sta Stl	1½	1⅞	1¾
200	Bath Iron Wks	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Bellanca Aire	6¼	6	6
2200	Bliss (E W)	12½	11¾	12
200	Brewst Aero (.20g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Bridgpt Mach	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
200	Brown-F Dist	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Brown Rubber	5¾	5½	5¾
200	Buckeye P L (1½e)	28½	27½	27½
200	Bunk Hill S	15½	15	15
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
25	Cap City Prod (.45e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Carman B	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Caro P& 16 pf (6)	71½	71½	71½
900	Carrier Corp	22½	22	22½
100	Casco Prod (1¼e)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
150	Celanese 1pf (3.53e)	83½	83	83½
100	Cen & SW Ut	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13	13	13
40	CenNYPow pf(8)	84	84	84
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	82	82	82
400	Cen St El	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cen St El 6% pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Cherry Burrell (.65e)	13⅝	13½	13⅝
100	Chi Riv&Mach (.35e)	9	9	9
700	Cities Service	36	36	36
100	Cit Svc pf	7½	7¼	7½
600	City Auto Stpg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Claude Neon Lts	34	34	34
150	Cleve El Illum (2)	6	6	6
100	Colo Fuel & I war	55	55	55
100	Colum P P 9rms (2)	3	3	3
50	Colum O & G	3	3	3
600	Comwith & So war	28	27¼	28
50	Comm Pw & Lt 1pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
25	Com Pub Svc 6pf	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	6	5¾	6
1100	Cons Coppermin	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Cons G&EBal (3.80)	59½	59½	59½
100	Cons Mng & S (1e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Stl Corp	8	7⅞	8
200	Cont Roll & Stl	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Cosden Petro	20½	20½	20½
100	Creole Pet (½e)	½	½	½
2800	Croft Brewing	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Crown C Intl A (1)xd	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Cuneo Press (2)	36½	36½	36½
100	Dejay Stores	5½	5½	5½
200	Derby Oil	2	1⅞	2
200	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Diamond Shoe (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Diveo Twin Trk	3	3	3
100	Domin Stl & Coal	13½	13½	13½
100	Dunn-Test (.10e)	5	5	5
2000	Eagle Pich Ld	11½	11¼	11½
50	East G & P 6 pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Easy Wash M B	3½	3½	3½
3500	El Bond & Sh	7¼	7	7
100	El Bd & Sh 85 pf (5)	47	47	47
400	El P & L war	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Emp G & F 8 pf	48½	48	48
150	Emp G & P 7 pf	46	45½	45½
25	Emp G & P 6 pf	45	45	45
100	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Esquire-Coro(1.20a)	11½	11½	11½
100	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5	5	5
200	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
10	Fire As Phil (2)	87	87	87
1900	Fisk Rubb	9¾	8½	9¾
150	Fla P&L 7 pf (1¾k)	54½	51¾	54½
100	Ford M Can A (1)	21¾	21¾	21¾
25	Fuller 83 cv	25½	25½	25½
100	Gen El Ltd (.70)e	18½	18½	18½
100	Gen Firepfg (.35e)	14½	14½	14½
900	Gen Tel 1(1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Gin&den Coal (¼e)	6	6	6
300	Grand Nat Films	9¼	9	9¼
300	Gray Tel PS	7	6¾	7
200	Greenf T & D	12	12	12
1100	Grumman Air E (¼e)	42	41	41
500	Gulf Oil (¾e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Hall Lamp	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Hat Corp Am B	25¼	24½	25¼
50	Hearn D St pf (3)	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	Hecla Min (.15e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Hewitt Rub (.45e)	15	14¾	14¾
800	Holling Gold (.65a)	31¾	31½	31¾
25	Horn & Hard (1.20)	67	67	67
100	Humble Oil (.e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Il Iowa Pw dis ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Il Iowa Pow pf	17	16¾	16¾
500	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	15	14⅝	14⅝
200	Imp Tb Can (.52½e)	15	15	15
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Ins Co N Am (2a)	63¾	63	63½
100	Int Paper&Pow war	2½	2½	2½
400	International Pet (1½a)	28½	28	28½
100	Inter Radio (½e)	11	10½	11
600	Inter Vitamin (.37½e)	4¾	4	4
100	Invest Roy (.60)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
400	Ironrite Air Ch (1)	12½	12½	12½
300	Jacobs (F L)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Jer CP&L5½ pf	66½	66½	66½
25	Jul&Kok (1¾e)	28½	28½	28½
200	Kingston Prod	2½	2½	2½
100	Knox Corp (.20e)	13	12½	13
100	KoppersCo pf(6)	91	90½	91
600	Lake Shore M(4)	52½	51½	52
100	Lakey Pdy&M	3½	3½	3½
700	Lehigh C&N	5⅛	4¾	5⅛
3000	Leonard Oil Dev	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Linn Oil (1)	19	18	19
200	Lipton pf (1½)	15	15	15½
200	Locke Stl Ch (1.40e)	13½	13½	13½
300	Lockheed Aire	9¼	9¼	9¼
1300	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
1300	Louis L & E (.40)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Majestic Rad & T	1	1	1
300	Mangel Strs	2	2	2
300	Marion St Shov	4¾	4½	4¾
100	McCord Rad B	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	McWill Dredg	17¾	17¼	17¾
100	Mead John (3a)	124½	123	123½
200	Memph N Gas (.20e)	3¾	3½	3½
50	Merchant Strs (1e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Mesabi Iron	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mich Mumper	2½	2½	2½
800	Michigan G&O	8½	8½	8½
400	Mich Stl Tube	9	9	9
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mid West Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mount Cnty Cop	9½	9½	9½
100	Nat Auto Fib	¾	¾	¾
1600	Nat Bellas Hess	6¼	6	6
300	Nat Cont (.42½e)	12¼	11¾	11¾
2100	Nat Fuel O (.10)	20½	20½	20½
400	Nat Oil Prod (.60e)	61	61	61
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	6½	6½	6½
100	Nat Rub Mch	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Nat Trans (.25e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1	1	1
600	Nat Un Rad	11	11	11
100	New Idea Inc (.30e)	14	13½	13½
200	Newmont Min (1½e)	16½	16½	16½
100	NYC Omnibus war	9½	9½	9½
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	7¼	7	7
300	Niag Hud Pow	69	69	69
10	Nor Ind PS 6% pf(6)	27	27	27
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	25	25	25
25	Ohio Brass B	29	29	29½
200	Pac G&E 6 pf	26	26	26
100	Pac G&E5½pf (1¾)	6	6	6
500	Pac Pub Svc	14½	14¾	14¾
200	Pan-Am Air	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Pantepec Oil	16½	16½	16½
300	PrkersbrgR&R(1.80)	2	2	2
400	Pennroad (.15e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Pa Cent Airl	89	89	89
25	Pa P&L 87 pf (7)	70¼	70¼	70¼
25	Pepperell	33	33	33
100	Phoenix Sec	30½	30½	30½
100	Pitts & Lake E (1½e)	8	8	8
100	Pitts Metallu	10½	10¼	10½
100	Pitts Pl Gl	½	½	½
100	Potrero Sugar	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Powdrell & Alex	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Prosperity Co B	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Prud Investors	19½	19½	19½
10	P S Ind $6 pf	3	3	3
200	Raytheon Mfg	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Reiter-Fost	3	2⅞	3
300	Richmond Rad	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Rustless I & S	1	1	1
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1	1	1
400	St Regis Pap	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Samson Unit	¾	¾	¾
200	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
100	Selected Indus	8½	7	7
500	Selected Ind cv	2½	2½	2½
500	Seversky Aire	7½	7½	7½
200	Shattuck-Denn	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	254	251	254
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	1½	1½	1½
500	Sonotone (.05e)	28	28	28
200	So C Ed B pf(1½)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	South Pipe L (.30e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Sou Union Gas	18	17¾	18⅛
1800	St Oil Ky	3-16	3-16	3-16
500	Stand-Stl-Lead	17⅜	15½	16⅜
2300	Stand Stl Spg	5¼	5	5¼
200	Starrett Corp vtc	7	7	7
100	Steri Alum Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅜	2	2⅜
100	Swan-FWinch Oil	8	8	8
200	Taggart	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tampa El (2.24)	29	29	29
100	Taylor (K) Dist	1	1	1
1100	Technicolor	21	20½	20⅝
700	Teh Prod Exp (.275g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Todd Shipyds (3e)	63½	63½	63½
100	Tranh-Lux	2½	2½	2½
700	Tung-Sol Lamp	3¼	3	3
200	Tung-Sol L pf (.80)	7	7	7
1100	Uni Aire war	8½	8½	8½
1200	Un Cig-Wh Strs	3¾	3⅝	3¾
600	Unit Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Un Lt&Pr A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Uni Lt&Pw B	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Unit Shipyds B	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Uni Specialts	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	US Foil B	1½	1½	1½
100	US Lines pf	3	3	3
600	US Rub Recl	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Unit Well P (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Univ Corp vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Util P&L B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Vesper Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Vener Mex Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Vogt Mfg	9½	9½	9½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	3	3	3
1300	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞

Total Stock Sales Today, estimated, 90,000 shares. Year Ago, 317,000 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s '46	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
2	Ala Pow 5s '51	92	91½	91½
3	Ala Pow 4½s '67	80½	80½	80½
3	Ala Pow 5s '56	91	91	91
1	Am G & E 5s 2028	108½	108½	108½
23	Am P & L 6s 2016	83½	81¾	81¾
1	Am Seat 6s '48 stp	97	97	97
1	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
6	Ark P&L 5s '56	98¼	97¾	98¼
3	As Alec 4½s '53	42½	42½	42½
2	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	96½	96	96
1	As G & E 5s '50	30	30	30
4	As G & E 5s '68	28¾	28½	28½
2	As G & E 4½s '49C	26¾	26½	26½
1	As T&T 3½s '55 A	73¾	73¾	73¾
2	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Baldw L 6s 50	80½	80½	80½
11	Bell T Can 5s 55 A	112¼	112¼	112¼
10	Bell Tel Can 5s 57 B	119¼	119½	119½
2	Birming Gas 5s 59	75	75	75
1	Broad Riv Pe 5s 54	80½	80½	80½
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Can Pac 6s 42	102½	102¼	102½
2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s 53	113⅜	113¼	113¼
4	Cen Ill P S 5s 66 G	103	102⅞	103
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s 67F	98½	98½	98½
3	Cen Oh L&P 5s 50	98¾	98¼	98¼
4	Cen P & L 5s 56	92½	92¼	92¼
8	Cen Pow 5s 57 D	88¼	88	88¼
5	Cen St El 5½s 54	28	27¾	27¾
3	Cen St El 5s 48	51	51	51
4	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	106½	106½	106½
2	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	66	66	66
11	Cities Ser 5s '66	63	62½	62½
1	Cities Ser 5s '58	63¼	63	63
30	Cities Ser 5s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
9	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	63½	63½	63½
2	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	62½	62½	62⅝
11	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	60	60	60
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '62 A	123½	123½	123½
1	Con Gr Balt 4½s '54	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Con G&L Ba 3¼s '71	100½	100	100
3	CommuPubSvc5s'60A	78	78	78
8	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	98	98	98
15	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	105¾	105¼	105¾
6	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	3¾	3½	3½
10	Det Int Br 6½s '52	70½	70½	70½
4	East G & F 4s '58 A	69	68½	68½
11	Elec P & L 5s 2030	96¼	95½	96¼
6	Empire Dis E 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
15	Emp O & R 5½s '42	106½	106½	106½
2	Fed Light 5s '57	77	77	77
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	103¼	103¼	103½
1	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	92½	92¼	92½
14	Fla P & L 5s '54	86	85½	86
5	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	93	92	93
4	Garr & Co 6s '44 st	88	88	88
3	Gen Pub S 5s '53	88¾	88½	88½
8	Geo Pow 5s '67	72	72	72
2	Glen Ald C 4s '65	89	89	89
2	Grand Trunk 4s '50	36	36	36
1	Guar Inv 5s '48-A	96¾	96½	96½
6	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Hous Lt&P 3½s '66	62	62	62
1	Hygrade F 6s '49 B	90¾	90¾	90¾
9	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	81	81	81
2	Ill P&L 5½s '57	99½	99½	99½
22	Ill P&L 6s '53	96½	96½	96½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 VB	95	95	95
2	Ind El 6s '47	95	95	95
2	Ind Svc 5s '50	51½	50	50½
2	Ind Svc 5s '53 A	49¼	49¼	49¼
3	Indnplis Gas 5s '52	68	67	67
2	Int Ry Sec 7s '57 E	9½	9½	9½
4	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	48½	48½	48½
2	Int Salt 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	34½	34	34½
27	Inters Pow 5s '57	54	53¾	54
1	Inters P Ser 4½s '58	73½	73½	73½
4	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104½	104	104
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	104½	104½	104½
2	Ky Util 5s '59 I	83	83	83½
9	Lake Sup IPP 3¾s '66A	98	98	98
11	Lehigh P& 6s 2026A	99½	99¾	99¾
6	Lex Util 5s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
13	Lou P&L 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
26	Memph P&L 5s '48	105½	105½	105½
5	Metro Ed 4s '71	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Mid Ed 4s '65 G	98	98	98
2	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	95	94¾	94¾
2	Minn P&L 4½s '78	102	102	102
2	Minn P&L 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
2	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	77½	77	77½
3	Miss Pow 5s '55	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	28	28	28
8	Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
6	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	80¼	80¼	80¼
7	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	81¾	80½	87¾
1	N Eng G&E 5s '50	51¼	51	51
1	N Eng G&E 5s '48	52½	52½	52½
35	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	89½	89½	89½
7	N Eng Pow 5s '48	87⅝	87¼	87¼
1	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	94	94	94
4	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	107	107	107
1	NY P&L& 4½s '67	95½	95½	95½
17	NY St E&G 4½s '80	109	109	109
4	Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	104½	104½	104½
4	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '56C	100	99¾	100
8	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	95½	95½	95½
2	Nor West P S 5s '57	107	107	107
1	Ogden Gas 5s '45	60	60	60
4	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	103½	103¼	103½
1	Okla Nat Gas 4½s'51A	103½	103½	103½
5	Pac Cst Pw 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
3	Pac G&E 6s '41B	114½	114½	114½
1	Pac Inv 5s '48A	94	94	94
14	Pac P&L 5s '55	76¾	76½	76¾
5	Pan Am Br 6½s '52	87¾	87	87½
1	Penn-Ohio Ed 4½s '77	97	97	97
1	Penn-Oh Ed 6s '50	97	97	97
1	Pen PS 6s '47C	104½	104½	104½
3	Pen W&P 4½s '66B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	94	94	94
8	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61D	94	93¾	93¾
1	Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112½	112½
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	91	91	91
4	Potoc Ed 6s '66E	108½	108¾	108½
2	P S N Il 3s '56 110 5-32	110	110	110 5-32
5	Pub S N Il 4½s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Pub S N Il 4½s '81 F	102½	102½	102½
1	Pub S N Il 4½s '60 I	104¼	104¼	104¼
15	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	79¼	78¾	79
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s '52C	72½	72½	72½
1	Pug Sd P&L4½s'50D	102½	102½	102½
1	Scripps 5½s '43	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	87¼	87¼	87¼
32	SEP&L 6s 2025A	88¼	87½	87½
1	South Car Pow 5s'57	81	81	81
8	So Cal Ed 2¾s '45	104	104	104
32	So Cal Ed 3¼s '60	107¾	106¾	106¾
10	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	107	107	107
1	So Ind Ry 4s '51	44	44	44
1	So West A Tel 5s '61A	99	99	99
1	So WestP&L 6s 2022A	81	81	81
9	Stand G&E 6s '50	50¾	50½	50¾
8	Stand G&E 6s '51	49¼	48¾	49½
9	Stand P&L 6s '57	34¾	34	34¾
4	Starrett Corp 5s '50	86	86	86
1	Tenn El P 5s '56	104	7-32	7-32
9	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	99	99	99
1	Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	103	102¾	102¾
37	Tex P&L 5s '55	56½	56	56½
5	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Un El NJ 4s '49	72	72	72
2	Unit L&P 6½s '74	79	78¾	79
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	84	84	84
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	51	49¼	51
15	Wis Pwr&Lt 4½s '67	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	West Tex Us 5s 57 A	105	105	105
2	W Un G&E 5½s 55A	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Wisc P&L 4s 66A	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Yadkin Riv P 5s 41	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	81	81	81

Foreign Bonds

2	Baden C Mun 7s '51	20½	20½	20½
1	Cauca Val 7s '48	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Danish Con 5½s '55	101	101	101
2	Hamburg El 7s '38	25	25	25
3	Hanover City 7s '39	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	Lima Peru 5½s '58	10	10	10
1	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	78	78	78
1	Santa Fe Arg 4s '45 st	60	60	60
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	15½	15½	15½
8	Stinnes 4s '40 2nd st	55¾	55¼	55¾
3	Terni Elec 6½s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
2	Unit El Svc 7s '56	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Unit Ind 6s '45	81	81	81

Total Bond Sales Today, estimates, 1,000,000. Year Ago, 1,263,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (r) Under rule. (wi) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Prices eased slightly in active wool top futures trading today under scattered liquidation and commission house selling. Roubiax values were seven to 10 centimes ahead. Antwerp was unchanged to ½d lower.

Futures here closed unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	79.4	79.4	79.1b
March	80.8	80.7	80.6b
May	80.7	80.5	80.6

Sucf, standard tops $1.0, unchanged.

b-Bid.

Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wld Mar No. 4	1.05½	1.05½	1.05½	1.05½	..
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	..

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.(new)	11.43	11.48	11.43	11.43	—.05

SEC Undertakes Inquiry of Life Insurance Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A preliminary questionnaire has been sent to 406 legal reserve life insurance companies by the Securities and Exchange Commission as the first step in its inquiry into the affairs of insurance companies, which is part of the so-called monopoly investigation ordered by Congress. The information sought principally includes fundamental data concerning the organization of the insurance companies, the type of business in which each is engaged and the extent to which they have made available information to policy holders and stockholders. Insurance companies have assets of some $26,000,000,000.

Accompanying the questionnnaire was a letter from Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., director of monopoly study of the SEC, which stated

Backers of PR Mobilize For Campaign in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 — Forces backing the proportional representation system of voting in New York had today lashed out strongly at the Constitutional Convention which ended its labors in Albany last month and at John J. Bennett, Jr., Democratic Attorney General, and called on Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to renew his campaign for a nonpartisan, rather than a bipartisan, Board of Elections. Such a change, the Committee of 500 to Save Proportional Representation, declared, would be a great step forward in the protection of the administration of proportional representation.

"It is a matter of record that the Commissioners of the Board of Elections, with the exception of David B. Costuma, deliberately tried to sabotage proportional representation in the election of November, 1937," the Committee said in its letter to the Mayor. "They appointed highly paid consultants who were qualified on the basis of politics only. The directors of the count themselves, all appointed by the Board of Elections, were politically opposed to proportional representation. A case in point is that of John T. Dooley, Tammany Hall's Law Committee Chairman."

La Guardia to Head Fight

Mayor La Guardia is strongly in favor of the proportional representation system and is on record that he will take the stump to oppose its scrapping as recommended by the Constitutional Convention in the proposition it has drafted to put before the voters next November.

The Committee also sent a telegram to Mr. Bennett demanding that he declare his position on the proposed Amendment No. 7 to the Constitution, which the voters will pass upon.

Charging that Mr. Bennett sought to "put on ice" the report of R. Lawrence Siegel, Assistant Attorney General, of his investigation of the efficiency of proportional representation, the Committee called on the Attorney General to take "immediate and appropriate action" on the report and demanded that he reopen the investigation of alleged voting frauds in the Bronx in the last election and, in co-operation with Samuel J. Foley, Bronx District Attorney, fix responsibility for any wrongdoing.

Bennett Is Questioned

"This Committee respectfully requests you, an avowed gubernatorial aspirant, to define your position on P. R. in the light of the conclusions of your appointee, Special Assistant Attorney General R. Lawrence Siegel, that proportional representation is an advance in the evolution of Democracy," the telegram to Mr. Bennett says. "Do you agree with the findings, or are you of the same opinion—opposed to P. R.—that you manifested when you participated in the bipartisan deal at Albany which tried to sabotage P. R. in New York?"

The Committee announced that its drive to defeat the proposed Amendment No. 7 to the Constitution would be state-wide and would be launched immediately. It is calling on all candidates for State offices to declare their stand on proportional representation, and will carry the fight to the floors of the Democratic and Republican State conventions in an effort to compel the adoption of proportional representation planks. Local committees of 500 will be set up in such key cities as Syracuse, Buffalo, Troy, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Utica, Schenectady, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton and Albany.

Citizens Union Aids

Albert S. Bard, Vice-Chairman of the Citizens Union, also came out strongly in defense of proportional representation and in criticism of the Constitutional Convention, which, he charged, did not give the people their money's worth after an expenditure "of a million and a quarter dollars, plus all the volunteer effort freely contributed by public-spirited citizens to improve the fundamental law of the State."

Recalling that the amendment was held up until the convention was about to adjourn, Mr. Bard stressed that it was put through "without public discussion, without the public hearings which were given to all the other important subjects before the convention, and stampeded through in a surprise move before the delegates of the public could give the proposal decent consideration."

"Why?" he asked. "Because, obviously, the proposal could not stand public analysis and discussion.

Tammany Assailed

"Who is it that wants proportional representation banned by a constitutional prohibition, so that neither by legislative enactment, nor by local referendum, nor in any other way save by constitutional amendment itself may any legislative body in the State include members from any minority group of voters, not even should that minority constitute 49 per cent of the electorate, and so that no legislative body in the State may include any representation of any group of minorities, even though their strength be a majority of the vote? Who wants proportional representation banned?

"Tammany Hall, for one. Proportional representation works too well in New York City to be to Tammany's liking. Tammany wants no minorities represented in the legislative halls in which the Tiger sits unless it itself is that minority. It hopes to become once more, if not a majority party in New York City, at least a reigning minority, as in the past, through gerrymander and loaded political dice, and through personal privilege at a price. It sees little hope of that unless it be given practical monopoly of legislative power in the New York City Council.

"The Tiger fought proportional representation all through the campaign for it—in the courts, and failed; at the polls, and failed. . . ."

Complications Cited

Mr. Bard stressed that the constitutional provisions to be voted on in November were "many and complicated."

"It is not easy to balance the good points, of which there are many minor ones, against the bad," he continued. "The Citizens Union will candidly re-study the whole result. It desires to assist voters on these as it has for many years on other questions. Any voter who wishes the Citizens Union's views and will write to the Union at No. 41 Park Row, will receive a copy of its constitutional pamphlet when prepared."

Liberals Rebuild Party Platform In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia — The Liberal Party, which has governed British Columbia since 1933, and for 12 years prior to 1928 has rebuilt its platform and laid down new policies for the future at its recent convention in Kelowna, B. C.

Unanimously the convention indorsed the construction of a road to give the United States access to Alaska. T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier, swept aside the argument that Canada must not involve itself in the defensive plans of the United States by permitting the construction of a military road to Alaska.

Mr. Pattullo declared that Canada must side with the United tSates, if it were attacked by a foreign power. President Roosevelt, he said, had recently promised aid to Canada if it were attacked, and Canada could not accept such assurances and give nothing in return. If the road were necessary for the defense of the United States, then that was a strong argument for its construction, Mr. Pattullo said.

In the economic sphere, the Party was much more moderate than at its last convention in 1932. At that time it favored a drastic program of monetary reform in Canada and a large extension of national credit to finance public works. At the recent convention the Party stood simply for strengthening and maintaining the credit of British Columbia. This, however, was not surprising to a public which has watched the Government becoming more and more orthodox in its views and improving the finances of the Province year by year.

The convention demanded that the Federal Government recognize unemployment relief as a national problem. Mr. Pattullo said the Government would not tolerate any more disorders by single unemployed men, now gathering in Vancouver.

The convention urged the Government to go ahead with compulsory state health insurance, now in obeyance following a dispute between the Government and the medical profession. New negotiations with the profession will start immediately, as a result of this decision.

Air Lines Join In Drafting New Safety Program

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Air line operators, after conferring with the newly created Civil Aeronautics Authority, set to work today drafting a program designed to promote safety in air transportation.

Ralph Damon, Vice-President in Charge of Operations of American Airlines, was named Chairman of the committee to formulate the program outlined yesterday at the closing of the Aeronautic Authority's two day meeting. It will be ratified by the Safety Board of the CAA before Sept. 25.

Mr. Damon said the program will include the following points:

1. Changes in flight schedules to allow flying at slower speeds.
2. Agreement on flying at reduced throttle—50 per cent instead of 65 per cent of available power—in order to provide a greater power reserve at all times, to reduce wear on engines, and to increase engine reliability.
3. Adoption of a set of field weather regulations so that one line will not operate trips in types of weather in which other operators refuse to fly.
4. Closer co-operation on weather reporting, engineering, radio, traffic, and advertising.

Air line representatives said they expected the new winter flying program to become effective on Sept. 25.

Special Movie Race

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8 (AP)—They're going to fly the Thompson Trophy race over again at Cleveland airport as soon as weather permits—for the movies.

Col. Roscoe Turner, who won the Labor Day event at the National Air Races, Earl Ortman, who was second, and Art Chester, Marion McKeen, Harry Crosby, Joe Jacobson, all are to fly their racing planes again for the grinding cameras—and for about $1,000 apiece.

Mr. McKeen and Mr. Crosby will then dismantle their ships and move them to Kansas City and Albuquerque for more pictures. Colonel Turner wil fly from location to location.

California Encore: Oil Flows Again At First Gusher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's latest oil strike has been made on the site of the State's first find, dating back to 1876.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company discovered the new production in historic territory, northwest of San Fernando, near here. Its wildcat Porter No. 1 struck a yield which is now being measured. The well is sunk in the Pico Canyon region.

The land has been in the hands of veteran companies for years, and they almost have forgotten their title, so unpromising has the sector been considered since the first flush.

Principal commpanies holding the adjacent tracts are: Tide Water Associated, General Petroleum Corporation, Republic Petroleum, and Standard Oil Company.

What was considered foolhardy drilling brought in the first well 62 years ago. An eastern observer reported to New York financiers that wells drilled to 90 feet were producing six barrels of oil a day. One operator had gone so far as to sink his hole to the then unprecedented depth of 300 feet. Some of the biggest wells were those bringing in 10 or 15 barrels a day—"the good old days" to present wells in California which are one to three miles deep, bringing in as high as 20,000 barrels a day apiece.

U. S. Maritime Board Bids For Latin-American Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—An American challenge to European trade with Latin America is seen here following the acceptance by the United States Maritime Commission of the steamship Brazil from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Designed to supply an all-year-round passenger service to the eastern coast of South America, the Brazil is expected by maritime men to increase American prestige in southern waters and to offset partially the drive that European and Asiatic nations are making for trade south of the Rio Grande. She will steam from here on Oct. 8 for her maiden voyage south, with room for 393 passengers.

The Brazil will be operated under the house flag of the American Republics Line of Moore and McCormack of this city. Formerly known as the Virginia, of the Panama Pacific Line, the Brazil was entirely made over and refurbished at the Bethlehem Ship Yards, Brooklyn. Two sister ships, the Pennsylvania and the California, of the same line, are also being remodeled preparatory to entering the South American service. They will be known as the Argentina and the Uruguay. Renovation of all three vessels is expected to cost about $1,000,000.

Emmet J. McCormack of the American Republics Line, holds that trade between the United States and South America has hardly begun. With the Brazil and her two sister steamships in service, the United States will be making a new bid for its proper place in the South American field, he said on taking over the vessel yesterday. They are larger than any other American steamships now serving South America, and will be able, in conjunction with the United States fleet of freight vessels, to provide a fast service that is now lacking, he added.

It is believed here that closer commercial relations with Latin America are the best means the United States can find to give a practical turn to its good neighbor policy. Maritime experts say that a good passenger and freight service will permit Latin America to exchange its goods more easily with the United States and that this will forge closer ties with this country.

Prior to acceptance of the Brazil by the Maritime Commission, a tour of inspection of the vessel was made. It revealed that the Brazil had been scaled and painted from keel to main deck, structural changes made, such as closing the well forward to provide additional deck space for passengers and crew, and a lido deck and tiled, modernistic swimming pool constructed on the afterdeck for first-class passengers. Alterations were made to change 52 staterooms into 26 larger ones.

Way to Peace Rests in Child Declares Norwegian Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Efforts toward world peace and amicable commercial relations are just as dependent upon "the common man" as they are upon "the political showman," in the opinion of Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting, or Legislature.

Speaking here on the windup of a tour of the United States, sponsored by the Sons of Norway Supreme Lodge, Mr. Hambro challenged the everday citizen to lead the way to international peace by the voice of public opinion.

He urged an audience of approximately 1,500, mostly Wisconsin Norwegians, to "stop your leaders" when they do things "you know are wrong" and are obstacles to harmony among nations.

Warning "it is democracies that will have to take control for peace," he asserted, "You make an appeal to the youth of today to do tomorrow what is thought impossible now and you will see that they will take the challenge and accomplish things that will open your eyes."

Mr. Hambor advocated education for peace, declaring that "When seeds of war and nationalism are sown in childhood through methods of education, you cannot expect to reap peace in the future."

He suggested revision of class textbooks in history to give a picture as a worldly citizen should see it, not as a partisan of a nationalistic creed should view it.

Mr. Hambro has served continuously in the Storting since 1919 and has for years been one of Norway's delegates to the League of Nations. Since 1931 he has been a member of the Control Commission of the League and is editor-in-chief of Le Nord, a publication designed to place before the world the attitude of the northern countries in international affairs.

"If we can make every responsible man and woman understand that it is up to them—not just to the political showman and the senators—to decide the future of nations, we shall go ahead," he contended.

"The most important challenge our teachers face is that of helping to achieve constructive work for peace. Our children should be given a new conception of neutrality, for example, not the neutrality that permits great nations to stand by and watch small nations getting robbed and slain."

He called for a "democracy of states"—similar to the democracy of States in the United States—and affirmed his belief that countries can work in co-operation.

"It is very cheap to prepare for peace," he continued. "The League costs practically nothing—$6,000,000—as compared to the tremendous expenditures on munitions."

He said he did not know whether war was inevitable in Europe or not and added that the "people" do not want war.

"It takes more than that, however," he went on, "to have peace. No sane man can expect the mentality and the morality of nations to change in 10-15 years. We have to start with our children and teach them peace. Then eventually war would be impossible."

'Ersatz' Prizes Awarded

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 7 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, last night announced winners of Ersatz (substitute) prizes Germany is awarding instead of Nobel Scientific Prizes this year.

Award winners: Prof. Ferdinand Porsche, designer of the "Volkswagen," Germany's new "people's car."

Dr. Fritz Todt, General Inspector in charge of Adolf Hitler's gigantic superhighway construction program.

Ernst Heinkel and Willy Messerschmidt, airplane designers and constructors, who halved one prize of 100,000 marks ($20,000 at the official valuation of the mark).

The presentation of prizes preceded Herr Hitler's annual address at a cultural session of the Nazi Party.

After the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Carl von Ossietsky, the pacifist, in 1936, Herr Hitler decided that no German should again accept a Nobel prize. Herr Von Ossietsky was given his prize a few days after he had been released from a National Socialist concentration camp. The Führer considered the award an insult to Germany.

N. Y. Moves to Prevent Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8—A state crime prevention bureau, aimed at the reduction of juvenile delinquency, will be urged upon the 1939 New York State Legislature by a Special Joint Legislative Committee, according to Horace M. Stone, counsel for the Committee.

After a three years' investigating of the State Children's Court, the Committee has found that the real problem is how to prevent criminal tendencies among children rather than to take corrective steps after they get in trouble, Mr. Stone told a group of educators, jurists and welfare workers here yesterday.

The Committee held the State Control System of New Jersey to be a model. Under this system, children are seldom brought into court. Instead they receive moral training through Department of Education investigators, who interest themselves in the children's vocational tendencies. They also seek to win the children's friendship and to offer helpful advice to parents. If this is not sufficient, children found in particularly bad home environment are placed in State training camps or schools where a fresh start is given them under better and more normal conditions.

If the Legislature does not accept the Crime Prevention Bureau suggestion, Mr. Stone said, the Committee would recommend that the State Department of Education undertake the training and moral direction of juvenile delinquents, adding, however, that the Committee felt the home was the proper place, rather than the courts, to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Federal Unit Opens Spartanburg Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — The Southeastern region of the Soil Conservation Service has established a warehouse and repair shop in an abandoned industrial plant near here in order to concentrate at a centralized point all equipment not needed on projects scattered throughout seven states. The unit will repair vehicles and equipment showing wear.

J. T. McCalister, Regional Equipment Supervisor with offices in Spartanburg, said equipment from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi would be concentrated here. Equipment includes trucks, tractors, terracing machinery, automobiles, picks, shovels, and wire fencing.

Drill presses, welding apparatus, and other machinery required for renovating activities have been installed in the warehouse and a force of men has been assigned to the unit.

Wool Tariff Is Main Issue In U. S.-Australian Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales —Indication from Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons that the trade agreement discussions with the United States had reached a point at which a proper basis for negotiations might be expected at an early date has been welcomed in Sydney business circles.

The central factor in the negotiations is understood to be the wool tariff.

As the result of preliminary conversations, the Australian Government, it is said, is convinced that the United States authorities hold the wool tariff to be "an imposition upon the American public." They are also convinced that until compensating concessions for farm products are obtained from some important industrial country, such as Britain, there can scarcely be an American-Australian agreement.

Australia's Stand

The Australians argued at Washington that their trade pact with the United States must stand on its own feet. They offered wider concessions on American manufactures in Australia. They have employed the old arguments of the adverse balance of trade created by large American shipments to this country and declare that unless there is a new understanding the United States may have to face higher tariff barriers here.

At Washington the Australians learned what they might have discovered before they set out—that the British treaty was felt to be quite enough to handle at one time and that the Americans were not anxious to complicate the issue by coming to an understanding with this country at the same moment. But the Australian Government was so disturbed at the reports of important concessions to the United States by Britain that it lost no time in dispatching a trade delegation to have a finger in the trade negotiations.

Since that time the first opposition to the idea of an Anglo-American trade agreement has subsided. The British are understood to have told Canberra that they will not injure the Dominions' market. But at the same time Australia sees the Anglo-American agreement resolving itself into an assault by the United States on London's policy of "perpetual concessions" to the Dominions, in terms of the Ottawa agreements.

British View Studied

Viewed from this side of the Pacific, it seems possible that the American thesis that increased quotas for American goods are worthless without some revision of the Ottawa arrangements may be accepted. In other words, Australia thinks Britain is anxious enough for the treaty to give way if the position is put to it plainly. So while it is accepted at Canberra that Ottawa will remain the keynote of British trade policy, a keen ear is cocked toward London for any discordant tones.

In fact, the real danger of the new treaty, from the Australian point of view, is that both countries have so much to gain from it. It is accepted here that even if the negotiations are protracted, a good agreement will be reached. And that real desire on both sides of the Atlantic for the new trade pact may mean that Australia's British market will receive a dent.

So Canberra has been attempting to convince America that an agreement between the U. S. and this country is inevitable, and that the foundations for it might as well be laid now. That effort was prefaced by the abolition of the trade regulation policy which sought to force the United States to increase her trade here. But it has led to the reluctant conviction that multilateral negotiations are impossible in the view of Washington, that there is a revival of opposition in Congress to the reciprocal treaty idea, and that things will remain uncertain until after the November elections.

Thus Australia's progress at Washington has slowed down, while she receives bland assurances from London that Britain has not forgotten that it has an Empire. At the same time some hope is drawn from the belief that Mr. Cordell Hull feels he must have trade pacts with Australia and Argentina to complete his chain of reciprocal treaties; and that this country is a vital link in that chain.

School Registration Drops in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New York City's vast army of public school pupils will be off to the classrooms on Sept. 12, when the school bells ring in the five boroughs. An estimated 1,124,000 children are expected to answer them.

Eighteen new school buildings and additions to old buildings have been added to the city's public educational plant and the staff of 37,850 teachers has been augmented by 476 new appointments.

Unlike buildings and teachers, however, the number of students has not increased. A decreased registration, estimated at roughly 4,860 pupils, is expected by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools. The decline will make itself felt chiefly in the elementary grades.

With the recent additions, the city's school system now has more than 1,000 schools, representing an investment of more than $500,000,000.

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MEIGS

SALE! Men's and Young Men's
Reg. $30 and $35
SUITS — $18.85
MAIN FLOOR

GREENWICH
For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Old Greenwich 7-1822
Hours 9 to 11 a. m., Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models
Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2800 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Ready for School
FOUNTAIN PENS
WATCHES
NAPKIN RINGS
IDENTIFICATION BRACELETS
W. D. WEBB, INC.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
148 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

"Wear-Ever" ALUMINUM
New Grill Roaster
It Roasts—Broils—Bakes
Greenwich Hardware Co.

Kepple & Kepple
INCORPORATED
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Dependable Merchandise Since 1898
Profit by Our Forty Years' Experience
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

GRAHAM BREAD
Sliced or Unsliced
14c a loaf
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT
MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
43-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1303

Good School Shoes for Boys and Girls
Suits, Trousers, Shirts, Sweaters for Boys—all new patterns
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

New Designs in Fall Furniture
Bullard, Fowler & La Place
75 W. Main St. Phone 3200

Smart Fall Fashions
Furs, Coats, Dresses
CHERNIACK CO.
3 Colony Street Phone 2094

See Our Complete New Fall Line of Apparel for Women
STYLETEX CO.
19 Colony Street Phone 1931

Girls' and Boys' GYM SUITS
KED GYM SHOES
LAUNDRY CASES
SCHOOL BAGS
BRIEF CASES
Complete Line of RAINCOATS
ALLING RUBBER CO.
PHONE 1672

THE SPORT SHOP
CLOTHES of DISTINCTION
SPORTSWEAR
DAYTIME—EVENING
41 COLONY ST., MERIDEN, CONN.

MIDDLETOWN
THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal - Coke - Wood - Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

More for Your Money
COLDSPOT Refrigerators
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MAIN STREET

The New Stueck's RESTAURANT
Delightfully Different
Washington Street—Just Off Main

NEW BRITAIN
H. WITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
4 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen GOWNS
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

Story's Dairy INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD' HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 3-8107 2-1274

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CROSSWAYS
at WILTON, CONN., Route 7
Luncheon - Afternoon Tea - Dinner
A charming old house built about 1735
Outdoor Dining Tel. Wilton 31

STAMFORD

FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford
MEN'S SHOP
featuring
SMITHSON
SUITS and TOPCOATS
$30 and $35
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

BACK TO SCHOOL
Complete selections of new Fall styles for boys and students
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

MILLER'S is ready with EVERYTHING for School
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Phone 3-3141

JOHN GARDELLA
349 Atlantic Street
Fruit, Groceries, Delicatessen, Fowl, Roasting Chickens, Broilers, and Loins of Pork
Tel. 39387 Free Delivery

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

HAGAN & McDONALD
Super Service Station, Inc.
864 Main St. (U. S. Route #1) STAMFORD
Gulf Gasoline and Oil
Battery—Ignition—General Repairing
Towing—Greasing
Federal Tires Exide Batteries
ROAD SERVICE PHONE 39032
STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106
Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service

The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring
Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

SCHOOL LEADERS
Parcel Post Laundry Cases, 98c to $2.49
Girls' Gymnasium Rompers—
Colors: Blue, Green and Orange 89c
Boys' Gymnasium Pants 35c
Boys' Gymnasium Shirts 35c
Genuine Gymnasium Keds 69c to $1.95
BALMER & FERRIS
21 BANK STREET, STAMFORD
A Dependable Source of Supply Since 1903

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
SCHOOL CLOTHES
Pretty little dresses for the Girls in all Washable, Fast Color Fabrics, many new models nicely made and Correctly Styled.
Sweaters, Stockings, Raincoats for the Boys
Knickers, Long Pants, Shirts, Blouses, Sweaters, Sport Shirts, Socks, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

St. John & Sullivan
Your Boys' and Men's Shop
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
We are now completely stocked with all wearing apparel for the boy or young man returning to school—including a new complete line of shoes. Many fall opening specials.
TEL. 4-4822

NOW
at New Low Prices!
30% to 50% Off
PYREX Ovenware
Housewares—Third Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

The Miller & Peck Co.
We've a new "TEEN" DRESS DEPARTMENT, for School Wear—for Every Occasion—styled up to the Minute—Sizes 12 to 16.
$1.98 to $5.98

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Perry Cleaning
is not only worth the difference—it is a necessity—and an economy. Garments are cleaned all the way through and stay clean longer.
Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

For "Back to School" Outfits
Skirts . . . Sweaters . . . Dresses . . . and Sportswear
"As Seen in Harper's and Vogue"
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plaza 6625
Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
New Daytime Dresses in ½ Sizes
Fashionable necklines and sleeves! Special designs for the fuller figure! No expensive, time-taking alterations! New Fall colorings and materials. Sizes 16½ to 30½. 5.95
Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S

"Hover Sells for Less"
QUALITY FURNITURE
Rugs—Bedding—Lamps—Tables
Low Prices the Year Around
L. J. HOVER 76 State St.
Formerly with R. C. Reynolds, Inc.

Arch-Aid
Attractive New Fall Models in
WOMEN'S SHOES
CONVERSE and LEIGHTON
74 NORTH PEARL STREET

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Auburn N. Y.
Have Your School Clothes
DRY CLEANED
at Chatfield's
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

PREPARE FOR WINTER
Buy
DEVOE PAINTS
From
SMITH & PEARSON Inc.
Phone 21

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Opening of Fall Fashions
Foot Savers, I. Miller, Florsheim
Children's Shoes for School

NEW CLOTHES
for a new season. Style leaders always buy early and wear the new fashions first. Are you a leader or follower? See the new fashion firsts now.
at McLEAN'S

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 5-2369 4 BROWN ST.

Vogue's Ideal College Wardrobe
as sponsored by Vogue Magazine is presented at Sisson's . . . the official store chosen by Vogue for Binghamton.
Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.
Established 1842

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Lime, Cement Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Convenient Paying Plan

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
Spring Flowers
BRUCE M. PAYNE, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 E. Jefferson

BRONXVILLE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3253

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

—GRAMATAN—
Moving and Storage Co., Inc.
Moving ** Storage ** Packing
100 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 1456

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
GUERNSEY MILK
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 4658

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave Tel 2107

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7451 10 A. M.-7 P. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Open!
College Corner
Truly Smart Fashions at Lower Prices
Hens & Kelly Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
505 15th Street Lincoln 6780

E. A. MUCHOW, Florist
57 Allen Street GA. 3994

FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North a.k at Hertel Riverside 6667

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St. GA. 3211

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Egg, Stove and Nut $12.25
Coke 9.00
$1 Discount C.O.D.

There is also a contract arrangement for those who wish to fill up their bins now when the prices are lower, while payments are made monthly for the next three months with a special discount on the final payment.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

L. Hora Clock Co.
Exclusive
Clock and Watch Shop
AUTHORIZED AGENCY
Longines and Bulova Watches
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

ELMIRA

SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
INCORPORATED
"The Quality Store of Elmira"
1888 — 1938

GLOVERSVILLE

SCHOOL DAYS
mean more dress up clothes
LET US DRY CLEAN THEM
Robison & Smith
Launderers and Cleaners

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

New Fall Showing of
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

LUGGAGE
that "makes good" because it's "made good"
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 7128
ITHACA, N. Y.

TRILLIUM SILK UNDERWEAR—Slips, Gowns, Step-Ins, Chemises—at popular prices.
ROLLINS RUNSTOP HOSIERY in new fall shades—all sizes—at $1.00-$1.15
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon. Wed and Fri. Evenings

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

LARCHMONT

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Chambers Ranges, Electric Dish Washers, Refrigerators, Sweepers
LARCHMONT 1921 PALMER AVE. SCARSDALE 11 SPENCER PLACE

Good Books Are Real Friends
Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd. baldwin-14 Baldwin 4767

Herman's Stationery & Sporting Goods
95 Merrick Rd. Tel. Baldwin 1534
Full Line of School Supplies—
Fountain Pens and Pen and Pencil Sets Reasonably Priced.
Toys, Novelties, Kodaks and Supplies

Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.
COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD
298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Freeport 2951
Day and Night Service

REAL ESTATE
Complete Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave. Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

The Baldwin Soda Shop
9 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.
Luncheon Dinner
Also Tasty Sandwiches
SODAS CANDIES SUNDAES

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agents for
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Foot Guard Shoes for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Individual Attention—Moderate Prices

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Back to School Apparel
for Boys and Students
MILLER & MACK
Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes
36-33 Main St. open evening till 10 p.m.
Free Community Parking

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

HATS
for the Smart Women. Large headsizes in stock and to order.
Harriet hats
142-05 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Open evenings Mon., Tues., Fri., Sat.

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union 88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Back To School In Style
by
STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 Main Street

NEW FALL FASHIONS
OPEN EVENINGS
MONDAY—WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

Evenings Are Getting Longer
Buy Your Table Candles and Electric Bulbs at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Delivery Service 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
149-24 41 Avenue Flushing 9-1701

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Hand Loomed Shetland Sweaters and Munrospun Skirts in Beautiful Matching Colors!
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9825 119-59 UNION TPK.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
37 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 48 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LEONARD SHOP
72 So. Main Street Freeport
NEW FALL SHOWING
Dresses—Sportwear—Accessories
"The Most Complete Feminine Shop on Long Island"

Flowers for Every Occasion
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

Fall is here
Time to Freshen Your Wardrobe to new smartness
3-HOUR SERVICE upon request
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
70 So. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

SPECIAL!
Smart New Fall Hats for every occasion.
$1.95 and up
regularly 2.95
All the latest fall styles, trimmed with feathers and veils. Headsizes 21 to 24.
PEARL'S HAT SHOP
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Merrick

The Edith Calkins Studio
A thorough graded course in Piano Sight-Reading, Ear-Training, Coaching and Accompanying
77 So. Hewlett Ave., Merrick, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

The Hidden House
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 46

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

MINERVA
HOSIERY and LINGERIE SHOP
FOUNDATION ACCESSORIES
The Great Neck Store With City Prices
Adjoining the Playhouse

PEGGY WEBER
DRESS and HAT SHOP
8 Third St. Phone G. N. 746

RHODA
BACK TO SCHOOL
SPORTSWEAR
Complete Accessories
46 Middle Neck Rd Ph. G. N. 2653

HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET
Smart Fall Millinery
1.85 up
Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters—Youthful Half Sizes

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1903-M 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front Street Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you No obligation

HEMPSTEAD East Williston

RICHARD A. HUDSON
21 SCHOOL STREET
Representing
The Fuller Brush Company
HARTFORD, CONN.
Telephone Garden City 4764

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
69 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST Prop
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave Newtown 9-8410

FIELDS
LADIES' BOYS' GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Georgian Hall Pharmacy
Breyer's Ice Cream
Lentheric Perfumes—Cosmetics
83rd St. and Polk Ave. Hav. 9-6220

RUBIN'S
Let Us Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Garden Tools and Supplies
Agents for the Estate Gas Ranges
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

GUSTAV STOCK
Furs
Made to Order
Remodeling
Repairing
Latest Styles
Finest Workmanship
Reasonable
37-08 90th Street, Jackson Heights

JACKSON HEIGHTS Corona

TOYLAND
WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS
Specials in SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Candy, Stationery, Sporting Goods
HARRY LIEB
40-02 104TH ST. PHONE HAV 9-8245
COR. ROOSEVELT AVE 9-8246

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
168-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. JAMAICA 6-0140
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET HAVEMEYER 4-4466

LYNBROOK

START NOW!
We can help you!
Paint up! Clean up!
From roof to cellar.
M. L. LEVISON
Hardware, Housefurnishings, Paint
35 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 75

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook N. Y. Tel. Lyn 10280

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
See our newly enlarged Juvenile Shoe Department. Shoes fitted by X-Ray.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Lee Hendrickson
Tel. Lynbrook 6206 74 Taft Ave.

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties Clubs etc. catered to.
31 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6148
Three Blocks West Corners

RAINBOW LAUNDRY
Self-Service Branch
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603
Bring in your Laundry and call for it. Save money the Rainbow Way.

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

Willis Flooring Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs—Rubber Tile
Venetian Blinds
Simmons Mattresses
We Cover All Long Island
PHONE 1760 73 East Main Street

G. BRANDAU
18 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
U. S. Inspected Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

QUEENS VILLAGE

F.H.A. Approved Homes
4½-room bungalows, brick veneer, 35x95; schools, churches, transit
At $5250—Carrying Charges $38 mo.
Geo. H. Metzer Const. Co.
104-11 211 Pl. Bellaire Tel. Missouri 7-1075

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-1335

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

18 Flavors!
Our Ice Cream Is as Pure as It Is Delicious
Stop in for a soda, sundae or frappe. Or telephone for a quart to be delivered.
JAHN'S
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

ROSE NADLER
Originator of Distinctive Hand-made
MILLINERY
Perfect Matching Done, also Remodeling and Reblocking
117-01 HILLSIDE AVENUE
TWO DOORS FROM R. K. O. THEATRE

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-2338

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—can supply them or give counsel.
AURELTON 8-2357 R 2555

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
(Our Only Store)
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

E. VAN DAMME
General Home Maintenance
PAINTING AND DECORATING
Floor Scraping
8673 106th St nea Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-0717

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-2000
134-01 94th Avenue
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking "at home." All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0811
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

★ LIPSCHUTZ ★
Greeting Cards
Stationery—Toys
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Paramount Shoe Shop

Fall Opening
Treadeasy
Wilbur Coon
Fitting the Hard-to-Fit Foot for 21 Years
111-21 Jamaica Ave.

Evelyn Dress Shop
Exclusive Line of
Dresses and Coats
107-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3271

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
Hardware
Electrical, Plumbing and Janitor Supplies
Machine Shop Service
105-02 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

GANGEL'S HAT SHOP
Hats at $1.85
The most astounding values ever offered in millinery! Late models—Newest materials. Hats that sell for $2.95 elsewhere. We carry large head sizes.
115-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

Wesley Haff
Storage Warehouse
Local and Long Distance Moving
ESTABLISHED 1874
8710 Lefferts Ave. at Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3037 Hollis 5-5363

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier
Dress Shop
115-16 Jamaica Avenue
Next to Richmond Hill Savings Bank

Peters & Angelbeck

Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

Fur and Cloth Coats
at lowest prices—made possible by our small overhead

Cohen's Fur Shop
Established 1919 Tel. R. H. 2-8314
Jamaica Ave. corner 104th St.
Remodeling. Repairing. Cleaning. Glazing

KARGMAN'S
Glass, Mirrors, Window Shades
Columbia Venetian Blinds
(Authorized Dealer)
RICH HILL 2-2276 CLEVE. 3-1600
104-22 JAMAICA AVE.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1742
9 A.M.-1 P.M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787
TEL. R. V. C. 438

The Rug Store

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Have Complete Listing of Rentals and Sales
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr 3222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
150 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Postermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
CAPPUS Pharmacy
110 MAMARONECK AVE. TEL. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
(Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.)
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

THE LORÉ ANNE HAT SHOPPE, INC.
45 Prospect Avenue
Mount Vernon, New York
Opp. N. Y. N. H. R. R. Station
Tel. Oakwood 4974

RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles All Sizes
$6.50
The YORK Shoe Stores
21 So. 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

SOWERSBY Appliance Co.
General Electric Appliances
Chambers Gas Ranges
Bendix Home Laundry
Radio—*Sales, Service*
186 Gramatan Ave. Oak. 8151

Dress Suits to Hire
Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Tailoring
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
66 SO FIFTH AVE. Oakwood 9467
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-nine Years

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1656

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

KENDALL OIL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 120 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 6075 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY
LENOX CHINA
SILVERWARE
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry our specialty.
SIMPSON'S JEWELRY STORE
(oldest established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 MAIN STREET, N. R. 2379

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

WALSH AND WILSON
720 Main Street, at Woodland Ave.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
MEMBER AAA
Tire, Battery and Road Service
Phone New Rochelle 10272

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Clothes for Men and Boys
SPECIALISTS in SCHOOL and COLLEGE Togs
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
FREE PARKING OPPOSITE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. arch. 31

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Experiments Are Costly!

Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

New Low Prices in SCHOOL SHOES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES with each pair of shoes
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-3423
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 3-0010

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

FURNITURE REPAIR
Also cleaning of Upholstered Furniture
Upholstering
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order
Carl W. Schwebe
QUALITY SERVICE
188 W. 10th St., nr. 7th Ave. Ch. 3-1458

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island

NEW DORP
IRMA RIDEAL
Specialist in
Individual Millinery
Popular Prices
Complete Line of New Fall Styles
234 New Dorp Lane Cor. 10th St.
Telephone Dongan Hills 6-0695
Formerly with "VOGUE," Port Richmond

DELICATESSEN
Finest Salads—Meats
Frosted Foods
OTTO LACHENAUER
40 6th Street, New Dorp
Phone Dongan Hills 6-0146

NORTH TONAWANDA

Andrew Joerg, Jr.
INSURANCE
Auto Fire Accident Windstorm
219 East Felton St. Phone 668-R

PORT RICHMOND

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 864 for direct service.

PELHAM

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones Pelham 1648—1647

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

A Kramer coiffure with a "Celesta" permanent makes the ideal hair style for the New Fall Vogue.
KRAMER'S BEAUTY SHOP
7 Fifth Avenue, Pelham
Phone Pelham 2041

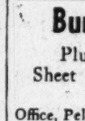
EST. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST. NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Carolina Market
INCORPORATED
Home of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry, Fish and Fancy Groceries
319 5th Avenue 217 Wolfs Lane
Tel. Pelham 0400 Tel. Pelham 3100

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Markets
125 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pel. 3320
Free Delivery Service
299 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pel. 3300
We Appreciate Your Green Slips

PORT CHESTER


Dresses and Hats
for School Days
The new fall shades. Styles for the young miss and her mother.
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

FINE'S
Infants' and Children's Shop
A Complete Selection of School and Fall Clothes for Boys and Girls from Birth to 14 Years
30 NO. MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

STETSON HATS
for Fall
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

SHAGMOOR COATS
Exclusive with Luckey's
Pure wool fabrics, that shrug away dust, moisture and wrinkles with the greatest of ease!
Furred and Unfurred Styles
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Marimo's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

EMMADINE FARMS, INC.
Do you know that you can buy the following from our route salesmen?
Buttermilk, Tomato Juice, Chocolate Milk, Orangeade
Phone 5399 Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

NEW FALL
Dresses, $3.95 to $19.95
Coats, $10.95 to $69.95
Suits, $3.95 to $59.95
Sports Wear—Accessories
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

A HAVEN FOR TOURISTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ NO LIQUOR

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
338 Thurston Road Genesee 214

LANDSCAPING
The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6816—PITTSFORD 58

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2180

DePole Produce Market
30 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 4400

Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 9736
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 2300, W. P. 8288

HARTSDALE COAL CO., Inc.
Coal Oil
Wood Coke
Tel. Scars. 329 Hartsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
113 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
3030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

TROY

The PARK MARKET
Store of Quality Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE
Phone Troy 1807
338 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
313 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 3-4189 1138 CONKLIN AVE.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Casual Coats
Beautifully tailored coats for town, campus or country wear. A style for every taste and figure. Choose from sporty swaggers, longer fitted lines, Balmacaans and double breasted models. All rayon satin lined. Priced at only $16.95.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

REED SHELDON & CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

One of New York State's Leading Stores
This week, models at the New York State Fair are displaying fashions from Empsall's, chosen as one of the State's fourteen outstanding stores. A worthy tribute for Northern New York's "store of good taste!"
Empsall's

Price Tells Quality Sells
at the
New Elkhorn Market and Bakery
We use the Best to make the Best
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

KITTY KELLY HAT SHOPS
FAMOUS FOR HEADSIZES
You'll double your charm with a Kitty Kelly Hat
ALL $1.88 None Higher
TWO ENTRANCES
107 Court and 160 Arsenal Street

Royal Cord Tires
Ladies' Reversible Coats
Men's Crosby Sq. Shoes
ALLING RUBBER CO.

WHITE PLAINS

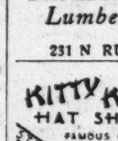
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

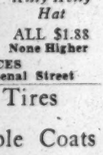
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 4235

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

Plymouth Hat Shop
New Fall Hats Now Showing
Exclusive Millinery at a Popular Price
ALL HATS $2.95
Open Saturday Eve. Till 9 P. M.
191 MAMARONECK AVE.

United Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Repairing and Altering Expertly Done
CALL AND DELIVER
103 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 4310

THE CAMERA SHOP

"General Photographic Supplies"
Developing and Printing
Time Payments
22 GRAND STREET
Tel. W.P. 1091

You can tell it's *Fall* by the new DANIELL'S hats.

DANIELL'S
114 Mamaroneck Avenue

COLLEGE SPECIAL
Printed Stationery (200 sheets, 100 envelopes, complete with name and address), only $1.00
Send them back to school with a good Sheaffer Pen.
Vickerman Party and Gift Shop, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Avenue

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

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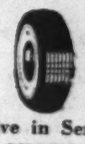
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

INDUSTRIAL PICK UP
WE FOUND HIM WANDERING AIMLESSLY AROUND— SAID SOMETHING ABOUT EVERYTHING GOING BLACK— HE'S SOME BETTER BUT STILL FAR FROM NORMAL
BUSINESS
ANTI-NEW DEAL BRANCH
NEW DEAL BRANCH
DEMOCRATIC FAMILY TREE
TORY!
MOTHER
NATURE'S BLESSINGS
THIS PLACE UNFAIR TO PLANNED ECONOMY
3RD TERM QUESTION

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
When Smoke Is Not a Nuisance

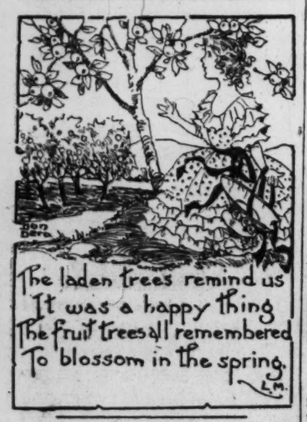
—Ray in Kansas City Star
The Wanderer

—Ray in Kansas City Star
Deforestation Project No. 1

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune
Business as Usual

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
Another Coattail Rider

Sunbonnet Sue



Bible Facts

Jehovah-Jireh

The twenty-second chapter of Genesis records the touching and beautiful account of the proposed sacrifice of Isaac, who had come to Abraham and Sarah in their latter years as a child of promise.

In obedience to what he felt to be the will of God, the patriarch was on the verge of slaying his son, when his hand was stayed, and the "angel of the Lord" commended him for the stand he had taken in this searching test of his faith. Then it was that, in gratitude for what had occurred, Abraham offered a sacrifice on the summit of the mountain, as he had originally planned—only now the victim was a ram and not his son. Moreover, we are informed that Abraham "called the name of that place Jehovah-jireh," which means literally "Yahweh sees," though the verb could also be rendered "provides."

In any case, as one writer has well put it, "the meaning clearly is that the Lord sees and provides for the necessities of His servants" (compare verses 8 and 14).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Riddles

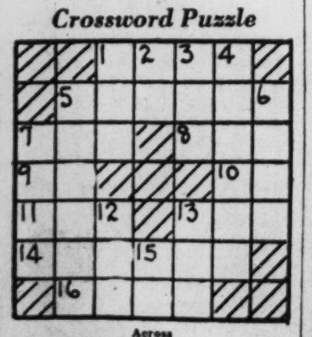
Have someone ask these riddles, which are well fitted for the autumn fun. Anyone who knows the answer to a riddle may call it out, and scores a point for so doing:

1. Which nut is the side of a room? (Walnut.) 2. Which nut is a dairy product? (Butternut.) 3. Which nut has a girl's name? (Hazel-nut.) 4. Which nut often holds a treasure? (Chestnut.) 5. Which nut is a vegetable? (Peanut.) 6. Which nut is a South American country? (Brazil nut.) 7. Which nut has the name of two boys? (Filbert—Phil-Bert.) 8. The name of which nut is often applied to one of our presidents? (Hickory.) 9. Which nut reminds us of the ocean? (Beechnut.) 10. Which nut is a letter of the alphabet and something made of tin? (Pecan.)

Systematize

Method will teach you to win time.
—Goethe.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Remnant
5—Consolidates
7—Parcel of land
8—Lofty mountain
9—Jewish month
10—Chinese measure
11—Vigor
13—Japanese monetary unit
14—Beetle
16—God of love

Down

1—Procure
2—Conjunction
3—Turkish commander
4—Informer
5—Movable
6—Twirl
7—Wash
12—Blemish
13—Affirmation
15—Preposition

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Shake!

First Salesman: "I made a lot of friends for the company today."

Second Sales: "I didn't sell a thing either."

Frank

Librarian: "And why do you want so many books this time, Johnnie?"

Johnnie: "My little brother's high chair is broken."

Pleasing Note

"I hear you're singing in the choir now."

"Yes. The other day I sang, 'I May Not Pass This Way Again,' to the satisfaction of the audience."—Hartford Courant.

The Usual Question

The wife was reading the magazines. She looked up from an advertisement to ask her husband brightly how he would like to save a thousand dollars.

Asked he: "What does it cost?"

Back to Touring

"A house with 52 bedrooms!" exclaimed the architect.

"Yes," said the touring actor who had come into a fortune, "I'm accustomed to sleeping in a different room every week."—London Evening News.

Two Addresses

Edith: "Dick, dear, your office is on Main Street, isn't it?"

Dick: "Yes, why?"

Edith: "That's what I told Daddy. But he made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Bradstreet."—Long Beach Sun.

Suggestion

"I say, what a peerless girl!" exclaimed young Lord X.

"Well," said a friend, "you can easily remedy that."—Pearson's.

Doesn't Count

"You should rest from all intellectual work."

"But I'm a composer of jazz music."

"You can go on with that."

Daily Anecdote

An Honorable State

In the mind of Themistocles persisted a dream of transferring the government of Greece from the hands of the Lacedemonians into those of the Athenians. At length he intimated to the Assembly that he had an important design to propose, but secrecy being essential to its success, he could relate its details to only one man.

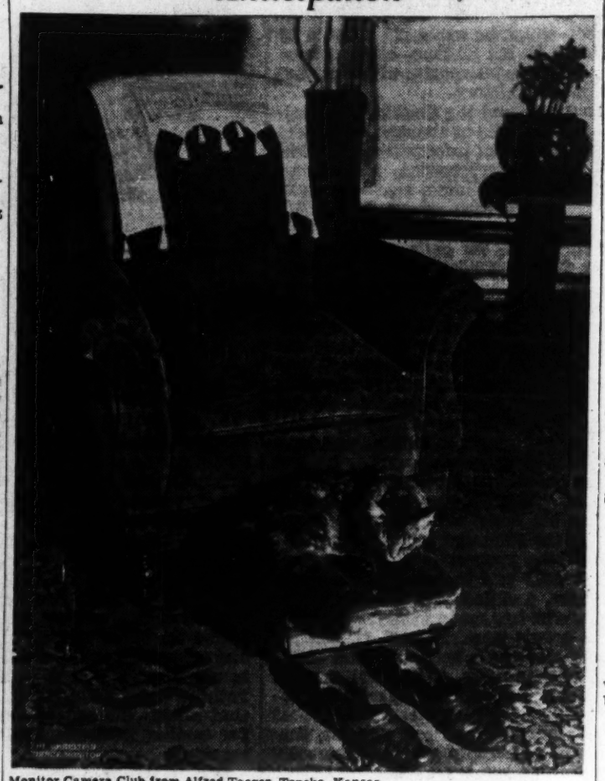
Aristides was unanimously chosen to hear him, and to this worthy Themistocles confided a plan to burn the fleet belonging to the rest of the Grecian states lying in a near-by port, which doubtless would make Athens mistress of all Greece.

"What do you think of it?" the Assembly asked Aristides, even before he could reveal the plan he had heard.

"Nothing could be more advantageous to the State," he replied, "but nothing in the world could be more unfair."

Without hearing any more, the Assembly rejected Themistocles' plan.

Anticipation



Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Taeger, Topeka, Kansas
Waiting for Dad

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram reference to a modern type of industry, the products of which are designed for our comfort:

RAI STUVAXATUAUY STUX-AUZCD AXD ETIFRIV GRISN FAXN YICRX JITGADC ETI AUSICRDCV CKJRUDATU FAXN-AU XNC UCLX ECF OCRID.

A Betagram

In a betagram, each line defines a word, each word being composed of the same letters with the exception of the second letter. For example, if the first word were STONE, the second might be SHONE or SCONE:

To get a bake or roast, use ONE;
TWO, when yoked, can draw a ton;
Exposed and frank will give us THREE
And FOUR's a sign, as you'll agree.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A H K R S

By What Per Cent?

A rectangle is 30x40 feet. By what per cent must the length and width be increased in order that the area shall be increased by 528 square feet?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms to be matched today:

1	coin	confound	
2	subdue	block	
3	moderate	mint	1
4	migrate	diminish	
5	lament	relax	
6	enumerate	carry	
7	convey	abolish	
8	perplex	recount	
9	nullify	wander	
10	obstruct	regret	s

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Detroit News: Before putting on her hat, the chic dresser will make sure it is her hat. If it has money in it, it's her purse.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: English shipowners indignantly reject the offer of one free port in Spain. They ask how come Franco is telling Britannia which wave to rule?

Edmonton Journal: The American Custom Cutters club intimates that men's suits will have fewer pockets in future. It will be a pleasing sight when the American male carries a hand bag.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Nothing Is Ugly

Hollywood, Calif.

A schoolteacher, who gardens for a hobby, has planted her entire yard in native weeds and shrubs. In a practical way she is demonstrating a paraphrase on Hamlet's famous words: Nothing is either beautiful or ugly but thinking makes it so.

Plagued by weeds which choked out her flowers the first year she planted, this amateur horticulturist decided to devote her entire yard to weeds. She gathered seeds from surrounding fields and hillsides, planted them in flats and in the open ground, and then carefully landscaped her grounds, using native rocks and shrubs to enhance her planting scheme. The result was startling.

Recently she received a special award at a flower show for a picturesque display of her weeds, which featured large jimson-weed blooms, sunflowers, and an arrangement of ragweed, pigweed, and wild oats.

Quotation for Today

DIFFICULTIES are things that show what men are.—EPICTETUS.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Responsibility Not Delegated

Question: A bylaw reads: "The records, finances, operation, and . . . welfare of the Sunday School shall be under the supervision of the board." Should not all questions of policy be handled by the board instead of the Superintendent?

Answer: Not necessarily. The Superintendent is also "under the supervision of the board." The bylaw fixes responsibility with the board, and this may not be delegated, although the duties may be; that is, the board does not forbid the Superintendent to make decisions, subject always to the "supervision" and possible revision by the board, just as the board itself is (or should be unless the membership has voted away its fundamental right) subject to the supervision and direction by the membership of the main organization.

The Two Prayers

Last night my little boy confessed to me
Some childish wrong;
And kneeling at my knee
He prayed with tears,
"Dear God, make me a man
Like Daddy, wise and strong,
I know you can."
Then while he slept
I knelt beside his bed,
Confessed my sins,
And prayed with low-bowed head,
"O God, make me a child
Like my child here
Pure, guileless,
Trusting Thee with faith sincere."
—Andrew Gillies.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Air conditioning continues its forward march with great promise for increased expansion within the next few years.

A Betagram: Oven, oxen, open, omen.

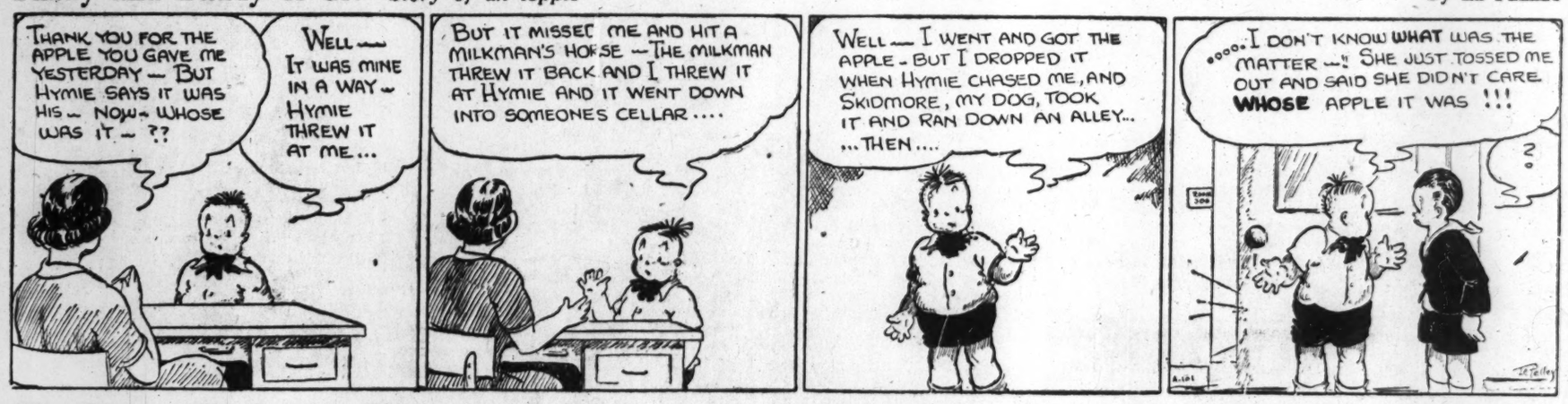
Letter Juggling: Shark, harks.

By What Per Cent?: 20 per cent.

Fun With Synonyms: Coin—mint; subdue—relax; moderate—diminish; migrate—wander; lament—regret; enumerate—recount; convey—carry; perplex—confound; nullify—abolish; obstruct—block.

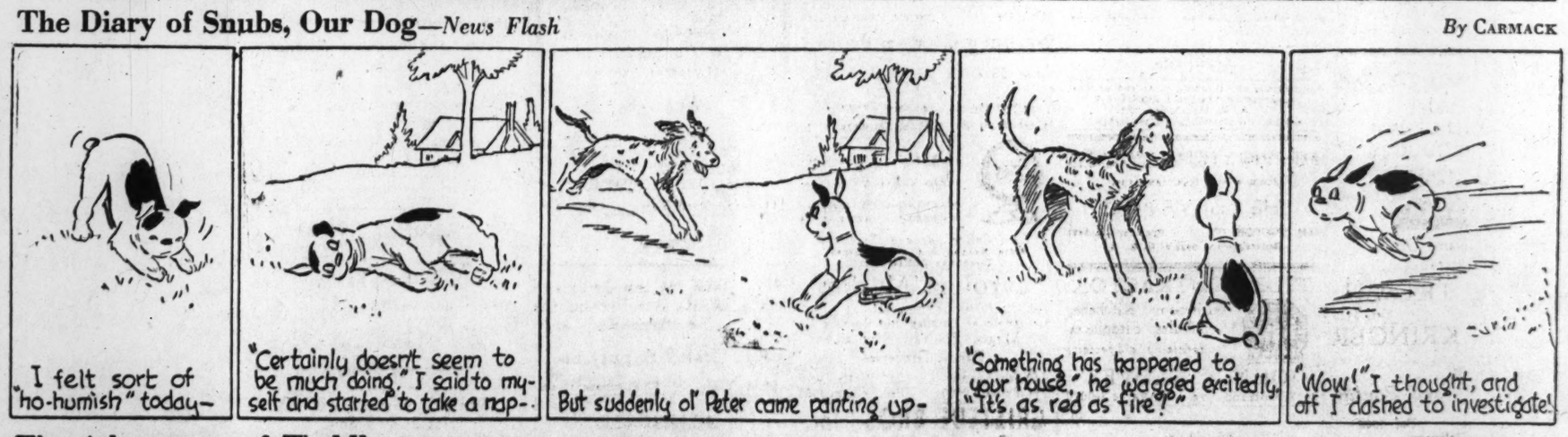
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Story of an Apple*

By LE PELLEY


THANK YOU FOR THE APPLE YOU GAVE ME YESTERDAY — BUT HYMIE SAYS IT WAS HIS — NOW — WHOSE WAS IT — ??
WELL — IT WAS MINE IN A WAY — HYMIE THREW IT AT ME...
BUT IT MISSED ME AND HIT A MILKMAN'S HORSE — THE MILKMAN THREW IT BACK AND I THREW IT AT HYMIE AND IT WENT DOWN INTO SOMEONES CELLAR....
WELL — I WENT AND GOT THE APPLE - BUT I DROPPED IT WHEN HYMIE CHASED ME, AND SKIDMORE, MY DOG, TOOK IT AND RAN DOWN AN ALLEY... ...THEN....
....I DON'T KNOW WHAT WAS THE MATTER —! SHE JUST TOSSED ME OUT AND SAID SHE DIDN'T CARE WHOSE APPLE IT WAS !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*News Flash*

By CARMACK


I felt sort of "ho-humish" today—
"Certainly doesn't seem to be much doing," I said to myself and started to take a nap—
But suddenly ol' Peter came panting up—
"Something has happened to your house," he wagged excitedly. "It's as red as fire!"
"Wow!" I thought, and off I dashed to investigate!

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Tea for Two"—Minus One*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY DUCK EXPECTED ME THIS AFTERNOON AT FIVE FOR TEA.
"I'LL HAVE SOME MUSIC AS I GO." SO I TURNED ON MY RADIO.
THE SONGS WERE GOOD, THE JOKES WERE NEW— ON, ON I WENT. WHEN I CAME TO,
DRAKEVILLE WAS FAR AWAY, 'TWAS LATE, AND I'D FORGOTTEN MY TEA DATE!
DRAKEVILLE ← 50 mi.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"I Will Fear No Evil"

IN THESE moments, when much of the world feels itself to be standing at the entrance to the valley of the shadow, the words of the Psalmist stand out in letters of fire. To what shall the common people, the noncombatants as well as the soldiers, cling, if not to religion?

Private dispatches from simple citizens of Europe, of whatever nationality, open for a brief second the curtain veiling the scene there. We see the people waiting, as people wait for an eclipse, to see the face of the sun darkened. And as when the sun is darkened, the earth sounds, the cheerful common sounds of bird and beast, fall silent.

In that darkening silence we see, like shadows, the great battleships move north and south, and the troops move east and west: we see the people of Europe who have no will to war, and we see the shadow move upon their hearts.

But we see something more. Whatever the events of the next few days, of the next few weeks, courage will be shown. For each individual there is available something more than mere physical courage, if he desires to take it. "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." In spite of all the evidence of the horror of war, thousands can testify to the truth of David's words. Thousands have passed through the valley of the shadow and have proved it to be as impalpable as other shadows. In battle itself they found they need fear no evil and came out scatheless through their trust in God.

And so can each one stand now, replacing hatred with love, fear with moral courage, having confidence in the power of good.

No Place for Politics

HEARINGS in Washington have aired charges that followers of Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio have tried to use for political purposes the administration of old-age pensions in that State. Faced with the first major case of this sort, the Social Security Board stands prepared to cut off Federal funds which mean half the pension payment to 111,000 people.

Although Governor Davey challenges the Board's action as a "political maneuver," he unfortunately does not discuss the merits of the charges leveled against him and his State administration. The letters shown as having been sent out in the Governor's behalf seeking the votes of pension recipients appear so discreditable that the response sounds very much as if his defense consists of traducing his accusers.

This process of calling the kettle black gets nowhere in the direction of decent administration. Neither State nor Federal Government is justified in descending to the political patronage level because the other does. The Governor's countercharges and complaints have to do with the WPA rather than with the Social Security Board. Recently political activity in the WPA was excused by Senator Barkley on grounds that the iniquities of state political machines were even worse —which illustrates how the vicious circle works if argument is put on that basis.

It is plainly apparent that the United States cannot afford to have personal or partisan politics, state or national, enter into distribution of old-age pensions or other social security benefits. The social security set-up is somewhat more guarded in this respect than WPA, being a permanent organization largely under civil service regulations. Nevertheless, the Ohio situation illustrates that if relief administration is to be delegated to the states on a grant-in-aid basis, as has been recommended, there must be an improvement in the standards of state politics and some effective supervision over the handing out of Federal funds.

"I'm Wishing"

ALONG with other preparations for improved fall business, promoters of the "wishing well" concession in Lehman Caves cleaned out miscellaneous objects "sacrificed" during the summer to discover what everyone has long suspected, that civilized mankind is growing less superstitious with every passing year. Time was when cleaning day disclosed the well holding a goodly supply of coins and jewelry, for all wishing wells are linked by the common superstition that if an article of value is dropped in at the same time a wish is made, the wish will be granted.

But this season's cleaning inventoried 218 hairpins, 231 bobby pins, 92 matches, 3 paper clips, 1 watch crystal, a tatting needle, a shoehorn, a key, a small American flag, 15 broken pencils, 4 pennies, 8 hair ribbons, and 2 badges (small boy type). Now if one were to judge another way from the value of the articles, wishes today aren't what they used to be. Or it may be that the visitors this year were all well satisfied and had no important wishes left ungranted. Or did they find kissing the Blarney Stone cheaper?

IN PITTSBURGH, a metal tube is being prepared to convey to natural scientists 5,000 years hence some of the wonders of our present civilization. Reports have not disclosed what method will be used to preserve the hot dog and the ice cream cone.

Gambling and Government

TO ANYONE familiar with the history of commercialized gambling in the United States, the official protest of organized church groups against the liaison between politics and the race track in New Hampshire is not surprising. Nor do the charges disclose anything unusual about the sinister pressures exerted on local governments by those seeking to promote and perpetuate their public gambling monopoly. Public opinion has forced Judge Dooley, new head of Narragansett race track, to quit his post as member of the Republican State Committee in Rhode Island. To take gambling out of politics, it must sooner or later end official partnership between governments and race tracks.

Another "Tale of a Wayside Inn"

AS OBSERVING vacationists may have noticed, another typically American institution is slowly giving ground before the juggernaut of progress. The small-town hotel, that semipublic forum where, during the leisurely eighties and "gay nineties," much of the country's thought was shaped, seems to be slowly fading from the national scene. In that period, when the not fully grown republic was just beginning to take longer strides and business was sending its envoys—otherwise known as "drummers"—into the field, its lobby, especially of an evening, was an informal chautauqua, with "mine host" serving as master of ceremonies long before the radio brought the appellation into general use.

Either from behind "the desk" or before the capacious, glowing stove, he diplomatically directed the impromptu programs which, on occasion, consisted of an entire season's crowded lyceum course. In the smaller town of yesteryear, the lobby of the leading hotel was, in reality, a vocal newspaper. Its news consisted of bits of information relayed by travelers, its editorials, the spoken opinions of the listeners. Older residents of our smaller cities who cling to memories of pleasant, instructive hours spent in the common room of the Mansion House realize with regret that the shutters are fast being nailed up on what was once a country-wide institution.

Purse and Politics

ATTENTION has been called in Great Britain to the fact that when a session of the United States Congress is a short one, the rate of pay for weeks actually worked is as high as $20 an hour for time spent in meetings of the Senate or the House. This is a wage beyond the present dreams of a trade unionist, though not so much as is earned by many managers of successful industries; and it is arguable that to perform the duties of a legislator is as great a strain upon capacity as to control a cement or automobile business.

But such a method of calculation, if ingenious, is not admissible. First, the work done by a member of the United States Senate or House is only a small part of his public duty. It is true, in the earliest period of the history of Congress, members were paid for each day of the session—it was $6 a day down to 1815, and it was only $8 in 1855. But since then members have received a yearly salary, and now, with the payment of $10,000 a year, they are more highly remunerated than members of legislative bodies in any other country in the world.

Neither in the United States nor in Great Britain has it ever been assumed that payment to legislators was intended to provide them with the full means of subsistence. In Britain Members of Parliament, until 1911, received no payment at all for their services. It was supposed to be a privilege to serve their constituents by representing them in the Commons, and it was taken as a sign of their complete disinterestedness that they not only received no salary, but that they paid their own election expenses and defrayed numerous other incidental charges.

This theory of service has never been questioned. When the Liberal Government in 1911 decided to provide the modest salary of £400 a year to M. P.'s, and facilities for free travel on the railways, this was merely due to the fact that not to do so put an unfair handicap upon the Labor Party, whose working-class members from the provinces could not have afforded to live in London if no such provision were made. Last year the payment was increased to £600, the cost of living being now about 50 per cent higher than it was in 1911. At the most, payment of a British Member of Parliament is the minimum means of subsistence for a working-class member living with a small family in London.

Though the salary of a Congressman in the United States is far higher than that of a Member of Parliament in Britain, in neither case is it a complete substitute for professional earnings. For a serious politician, whether the legislative body is sitting or not, politics must be his major concern. There are disadvantages in the underpayment of politicians; there is much to be said for giving equality of opportunity for the rich man and the poor man. But no satisfactory alternative has yet been found for the theory that political honor should be its own reward.

Completing the Story

Book News of the Day

IT IS said that John Hay, who was a close friend and neighbor of Henry Adams and understood him well, once commissioned Saint-Gaudens to make a caricature medallion of Adams with the body of a porcupine and the head and wings of an angel. The angelic porcupine manifests himself clearly enough in LETTERS OF HENRY ADAMS, 1892-1918, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.50). The writer of the letters is caustic and detached, shooting his barbs at stupidity and dishonesty, professing a distaste for the times and its men, but almost in the same sentence proving how deeply he was concerned for righteousness and beauty and how fond he was of many individuals.

In 1892 Adams was at a dividing line. Behind him lay his youth in the diplomatic environment of St. James's, his teaching at Harvard, the happiness and the tragedy of his married life, and the completion of his "History of the United States." Ahead of him lay, first, a period when he ceased to be anything but an observer, then his return to the concentrated study of medieval art and life, the writing of "Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres," the completion of the "Education"—which he would not allow to be published in his lifetime—and his constant, intimate intercourse with men who were making history.

About men and the times, about manners and currents of thought, his letters contain a flood of information and, better yet, of interpretation. He was an Adams—he never forgot that—grandson and great-grandson of Presidents. He was scornful of partisan politics, with a scourge ready for party spoilsmen. He struck out on all sides: Grover Cleveland was "a fat-headed sculpin," Theodore Roosevelt was "a rather droll Napoleon."

Nevertheless, his curiosity about mankind never flagged, any more than did his persistence in traveling, though why he kept on going back and forth across that miserable ocean he said he did not know. In 1906 he was writing about his vanishing interests, in 1913 he was having quite the cheeriest summer he had known for thirty years—what with hunting for twelfth-century chansons and having his lively nieces to help him—and in the summer of 1916 he was enjoying "the swellest house (in Tyringham, Mass.) and the most guests I ever did have, and feel like a small stockbroker who has made money."

His growls were, in part at least, a way of cloaking a keen and vital idealism; and in part, a habitual way of entertaining his correspondents. His letters must have been welcome. All that have been published are vigorous, farsighted, and expressed in apparently spontaneous yet exact phrasing. Those to special friends are rich in acute one-sentence character sketches and satiric embellishment. W. K. R.

Will It Hold?

Father Mended Our Shoes

"YOU must," I told my son, "take your shoes to the shop. Perhaps they can be half-soled." The thought flashed across my mind that I might do the work myself, but this was promptly dismissed as an absurdity. Granted that I had the time or the inclination, I lacked the tools, nor are any of my acquaintances furnished with them.

Yet there can be few, at least of farm-bred folk, who do not remember the home mending sets on which were repaired the shoes of their childhood. We had a standard and a set of lasts ranging in size from the large one over which Father's shoes would fit to the tiny one that always amused us because it was far smaller than even our least shoes required.

On stormy days Father would bring whatever harness needed repairing into the house and hunt out his hand riveter and a box of copper rivets. Then he would collect the lasts and a sheet of heavy leather from which he cut half soles, and would say, "Bring on your shoes. Might as well make a job of it." He never inquired if our shoes needed mending.

He would whistle and shake his head over the grubby, battered objects we handed him, much as he did over a hopelessly worn harness strap. "Not much use fooling with that," he'd say. All the same, he would put the shoe down on the sheet of leather and mark off the outline with the point of his pocket knife.

* * *

Then he would cut out the half sole and trim the edges, stopping his tuneless whistle from time to time to ask where we'd been with those shoes, and maybe to drop into a bit of reminiscence concerning the immaculate condition in which he had always kept his boyhood boots, purposely contradicting himself in the next breath, and turning to the dog or one of the kittens for confirmation of his remarks.

He had a special voice for the animal's answer, and it never failed to delight us to hear a kitten with its eyes barely open remind Father of the mud in the old apple orchard Back East. We had never seen an apple orchard; only one tree that never bore fruit; but we knew this one well. The fruit that grew there was sweet and never wormy; it was so plentiful that it lay on the ground and rotted, and then, the kitten interjected swiftly, there were rare battles among the trees. Father rebuked the kitten with a solemn, "No, no, you remember wrong. We boys never did that, never threw apples. You must be mistaken."

Father had never heard of a parent taking pains to be a companion, or pal, to his children, and being a countryman and sensitive he would have been furiously embarrassed at having such an idea put into words. He only talked as he worked, and we all listened, even Mother, who would stop with her hands on the dishpan, or with a half-peeled potato in her fingers, to smile at his nonsense. Mother had been a schoolteacher and could solve the problems in Ray's Higher Arithmetic, a textbook of her day that was held as an example of how sums, like winters, had moderated with the years. It was her devotion and persistence that sent us to high school and gave us a vision of the kingdoms of the world, but she never could make us laugh as Father did.

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When the leather was ready he would fit the shoe on the last that was nearest its size, trim away what he could of the old, scuffed-back sole, and slowly and carefully nail the new one on, removing the shoe and feeling inside from time to time to see that the last was turning down the points smoothly. When that was done he would examine the upper leather and put in a few rivets—partly because they were needed and partly because he enjoyed using the riveter, which he had been unable to afford and so had done without for a good many years. He had a shoemaker's awl, thread, and wax, but he never used these if a rivet would do. Then Mother would turn over a stove lid and we would give the mended shoes a good blacking, and go off to school the next day proudly shining.

I thought of this as I held Bill's shoe in my hand, wondering if he would accept cheerfully such shabby, outworn footgear as I remembered. But of course he would, if he had been trained to it, just as he accepts the certainly more efficient shoemender's product. The way he knows is best, undoubtedly—but I like to recall a storied apple orchard in which we sat, stocking-footed, while Father half-soled our shoes. MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Issue as Defined

By Frank L. Perrin

WHATEVER may be the result as determined or indicated by the action of the voters in those states where the issue lies between the candidates indorsed by President Roosevelt and those whom he has discarded or descredited, the fact has at least been made apparent that loyalty to the Democratic Party, as such, is no longer a sine qua non among those seeking preferment in the ranks of the dominant high command. A polite but none the less emphatic adieu has been said to the old folks at home. The stripling New Deal, having reached and passed the period of adolescence, emerges as distinctly and definitely into the status of a third party as has the youngster, still in bib and tucker, nurtured by the La Follette brothers, or the remnant of the Farmer-Labor group.

What has long been realized as a tactical necessity by those who have sought to encourage a coalition of Republicans and Democrats opposed to the New Deal Administration, has been effected, it may be made to appear, by those whom such a coalition would naturally oppose, first in 1938, and more widely in 1940. No national election in the United States has been won in recent years by a strict party vote. The Congressional elections this year and the national election two years hence will not be so decided. This is true mainly because the issues are not issues of policy, but of methods and men. They are not predicated upon some theory which purports to assure greater profits and greater prosperity, nationally, but upon a desire and determination to assure greater equality of opportunity and an equitable sharing of the fruits of industry and endeavor.

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The President, in recent quoted addresses, has sought to define this issue, manifestly in an effort to justify his course in opposing the election or re-election of those who have differed from him regarding proposed or imposed methods, and in urging the election of those whom he regards as unqualifiedly committed to the New Deal program. It must be insisted, if indeed it is not agreed, that it has been undertaken to classify as "desirable" liberals all those who agree with the new regime's thesis that by government and governmental planning, and by these only, can the desired return to measurable prosperity and economic stability be realized.

Thus defined, the classification easily embraces, in addition to the avowed members of the New Deal Democratic household, all members of organizations which are designed to promote or defend the cause and political theories of beneficiaries of modern direct and indirect subsistence provisions, either state or federal, a majority of the members of antagonistic labor unions, many farmers and planters in both South and West, and, it may be, the hardly adolescent but precocious La Follette Progressive Party of Wisconsin.

Quite as naturally, the Farmer-Labor group, once dominant in Minnesota, hastens to seek the assurance that it, too, will be included among the members of the initial class. For support in the emergency which he faces in his campaign for re-election in November next, Governor Benson of that state seems ready to pledge allegiance to the New Deal in 1940. But the Governor's offerings are a little shopworn and outmoded. The Labor appendage to the party name is, in fact, a typographical monstrosity. Labor has gone its own way in the Twin Cities since the spectacular rise and fall of Gov. Floyd Olson, and the Minnesota farmers have discovered that a favorable season is more potent in restoring normal prosperity than political devices and class legislation.

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So it is apparent, considering all the contributing factors and the ease with which several millions of people can be persuaded that they are being denied privileges which they should be enabled to enjoy, whether they work or whether they play, that the appeal to what the President defines as progressive liberalism is not only seductive, but sufficiently convincing. It arrays the magnified needs of those unemployed as well as those unemployable, the acquisitiveness of the unambitious and the designing, and the pride of personal and political domination, against what both Democrats and Republicans of the older established schools, as well as millions of Americans allied with no political party, regard as reasonable conservatism.

The more or less innocuous "purging" process which originated in the sporadic effort, as it was supposed, to eliminate or liquidate "undesirable" New Deal "yes-but" men, has developed, almost overnight, into a full-blown coalition of all left-wing and near left-wing political factions. The issue in 1940 seems to have been defined well in advance.

The Wide Horizon

Seeking Another Sedan?

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

FOREIGN observers of the Japanese campaign in China tend increasingly to feel that a "battle within the battle"—a dispute among the Japanese militarists themselves—has been decided in favor of those who can see no end to the present hostilities save a knockout, as opposed to those who until recently put up a strong vote in favor of drawing firm lines and going in for intensive economic development of the China lying toward the coast from them.

Probably the outcome of the Hsuchow fighting was as much a conclusive factor in this as anything on which one can lay a finger. Had the high hopes of the Japanese been gratified, and the flower of the Chinese Army trapped and crushed there, it would have been possible to draw the lines and go in for the intensive economic program with a placid conviction that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was indeed reduced to the status of an old-time provincial war lord.

But Hsuchow did not work out that way. Instead of trapping and annihilating two hundred thousand men or more, the Japanese closed their fingers on a handful of sand which ran away in all directions. It was a stupendous disappointment, for the strategy of encirclement has obsessed Japanese commanders raised on a mental diet of such battles as Tannenberg (to which the Japanese compared Hsuchow for a time, but only for a time) and Sedan.

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These commanders seek another Sedan as the key to their China dilemma. At Sedan, during the Franco-Prussian war, the Germans hemmed the French in. They occupied surrounding heights and poured down a destructive fire which forced the capitulation of Napoleon III with 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2600 officers and 83,000 men in the ranks.

Something like that, the Japanese feel, should have happened to China's Generalissimo already. They hoped it might happen at Nanking, certainly in effect (if not with Chiang's physical presence) at Hsuchow, and now Hankow affords a present possibility. Floods, elaborate defenses constructed with the scientific German aid which the Japanese themselves so much admire, the heat of summer with all its China perils, and an obviously unquenched spirit of resistance together with equally bountiful and continuing supplies of aircraft and other munitions of war—these things are not precisely encouraging factors, but nevertheless it has been decided that the search for Sedan must go on.

* * *

Beyond any doubt there was some material for a Chinese Sedan at Hsuchow when Chinese forces defending the Lunghai were caught in the pincers as graphically described at the time by Japanese dispatches. But the Chinese had too much on their side—the thinness of the Japanese communications lines, the relative immobility of the Japanese forces, Chinese familiarity with the terrain, and probably a great deal of more plain horse sense in which the Chinese soldier abounds and in which the Japanese soldier is lamentably lacking both by natural endowment and by training. The Japanese lines were passed with such ease that Hsuchow will be remembered in history virtually as a Chinese triumph; certainly not, at any rate, as a victory for the Japanese.

Historians are likely to indulge in some speculation as to whether, even after Hsuchow, it would not have been far wiser for the Japanese to refuse to follow up at an inescapable penalty of even thinner and longer lines of communication, ever more territory to try to garrison, a Chinese Sedan constantly more a will-o'-the-wisp, and guerrilla forces buzzing into action like a hive of angry bees. But the decision against digging in and exploiting the country at full tilt appears to have been made and it was vitally important to Japan, to China, and to foreign Powers with Chinese interests. Increasingly neutral observers feel that such a course must weaken Japan more and more, and lessen her power to shut out others, whereas a contrary decision might have had the reverse effect.

Young Farmer

One glance at him and you can tell
His fruit is clean, his corn is tall,
His sheep and cattle pastured well,
His buildings trim—house, barn, and wall.

You know the seed he sows is sound
As seed his forefathers have sown.
And when he ploughs and plants the ground
The crop must grow as he has grown.

ROBERT FRANCIS